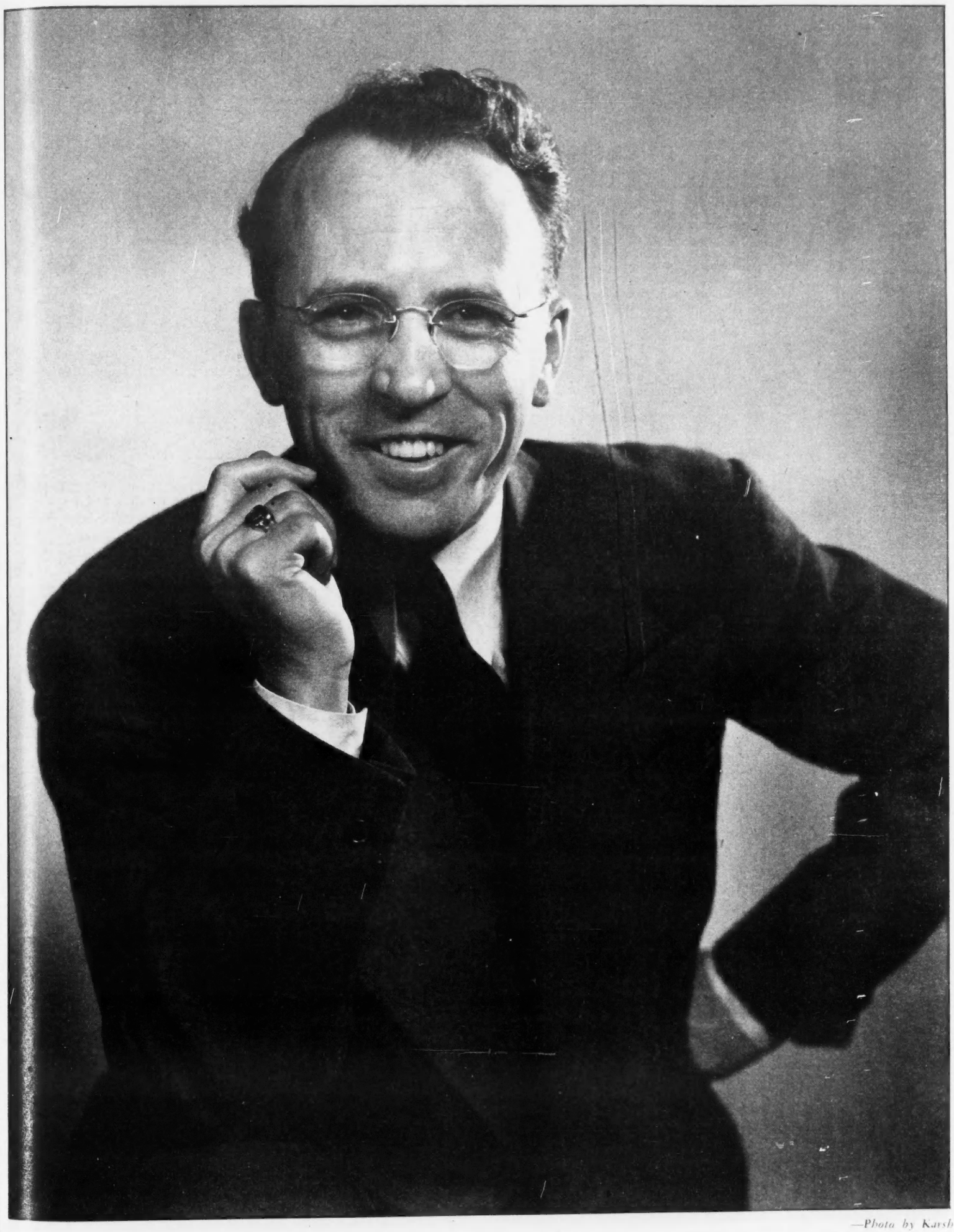
SATURDAY NIGHT

JUNE 19, 1948 — PRICE 10 CENTS

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY



—Photo by Karsh

For the first time in Canadian political history, electors will pass judgment on the record of a Socialist C.C.F. government when they go to the polls in Saskatchewan June 24. Above, Premier T. C. Douglas.

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THE FRONT PAGE

The Prospect In Quebec

THE Quebec elections which Mr. Duplessis announced last week for July 28 are obviously designed—as indeed were the Ontario elections before them—to have an effect on the Liberal Convention of August. Mr. Drew did not do quite brilliantly enough to produce all the effect that he may have hoped for, though for that matter the Liberals did not do very brilliantly either and all the glory went to the Labor crowd. But Mr. Duplessis seems likely to do very well indeed, and in one significant point Mr. Drew did well, and that was in capturing constituencies where the French vote is strong. It looks as if the Drew-Duplessis Axis were working very well.

All this is significant of the new and radical change that is taking place in the political pattern of Canada, and which has nothing to do with the departure of Mr. King except that that event is precipitating developments and making the change more obvious. The Liberal party has been predominant in our national politics for practically the whole half-century since the Laurier victory of 1896. It was defeated twice—in 1911 by a widespread rebellion against a temporary Liberal policy, and in 1930 by the depression. On the first occasion the Conservatives kept themselves in power for a second parliament only by making a war-time coalition, on the second they were thrown out at the first opportunity.

Throughout this half-century the Liberal problem, which the leaders solved with almost unbroken success, was to retain the support of the essentially conservative and provincialist French on their right and of the Progressives and Socialists on their left. The latter have steadily become more and more centralist because the kind of economic reform which they are seeking cannot be obtained except on a national scale and with an increased use of the federal powers. There have been dangerous revolts on both sides. The French broke away in 1911, the Progressives in 1920; but they both came back. The Socialists of the present left-wing break-away will not come back. The French may be about to break away again. If so, the reason will be the centralizing tendencies which have been forced on the Liberals, against their tradition, by the necessity of making a bid for votes which would otherwise go Socialist.

The Leadership

MR. DUPLESSIS obviously hopes that his election will afford another and very striking demonstration of the extent to which the Liberals have already lost ground in his province at the very moment when they have to decide whether they are going to have a French leader or not. He will probably be equally satisfied whichever way the convention goes, for it is by no means certain that Mr. St. Laurent would bring in more seats in Quebec than he might lose in other provinces; but if he can induce the party to turn Mr. St. Laurent down the anti-Liberals in Quebec will have gained a very fine talking point for their electors: "You see how little the Liberals really think of you, when they refuse to give Laurier's mantle to the man who has been second in command under Mr. King for years, just because he is a French Canadian!"

It is unfortunate for the Liberals that just at the moment when the upsurge of provincialist feeling is making things difficult for them in Quebec they are exceptionally short of good French leadership. There are some promising younger men, but they have not had time to impress themselves on the voters' minds. Mr. St. Laurent is all that could be desired as a front-rank minister, but he is not an Ernest Lapointe when it comes to rallying the voters in a difficult situation. And the con-

(Continued on Page Five)



TAFT

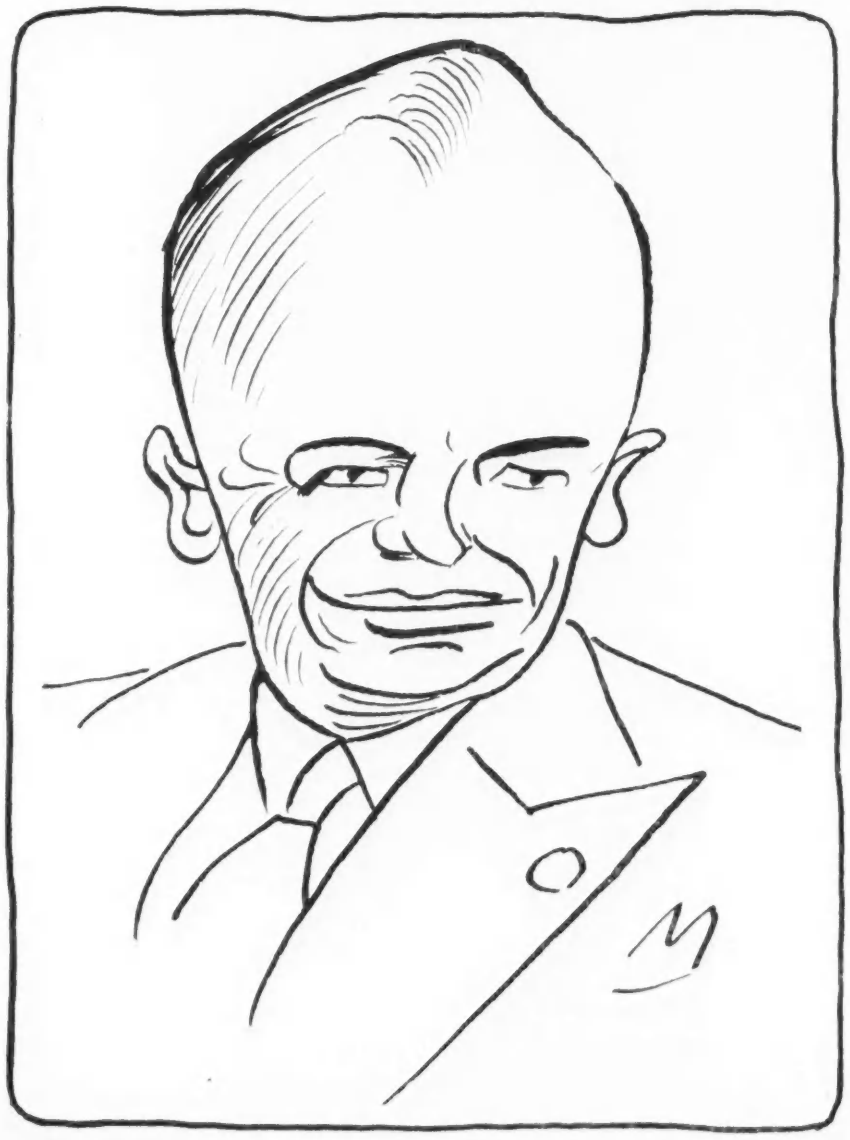


DEWEY

Trier Previews G.O.P. Convention

WALTER Trier, painter, illustrator and cartoonist, has carved out a career for himself in three countries. The road which led to his success in Canada, where he is now a resident, began in his native Prague; first international recognition came through the famed pre-Hitler German comic magazine *Simplicissimus*. He moved to England in 1936 and quickly acquired reputation in the publishing field. There he was perhaps best known through his covers for the magazine *Lilliput;* to date he has produced no fewer than 110 of these. He scored equal success as a book illustrator and cartoonist where his sharp gift of caricature was warmly welcomed; the drawings on this page show his capacity in this latter field.

Trier's greatest success, however, has been with his delightful color work. Canadian industrialists and financial organizations were quick to realize the talent available to them when Trier came to Canada in 1947 and his work is known to a wide public through commercial reproduction. His many commitments make him a very busy man—one of his current tasks is illustrating a children's book for publication in Switzerland—but SATURDAY NIGHT expects to present further examples of Trier's work to its readers.



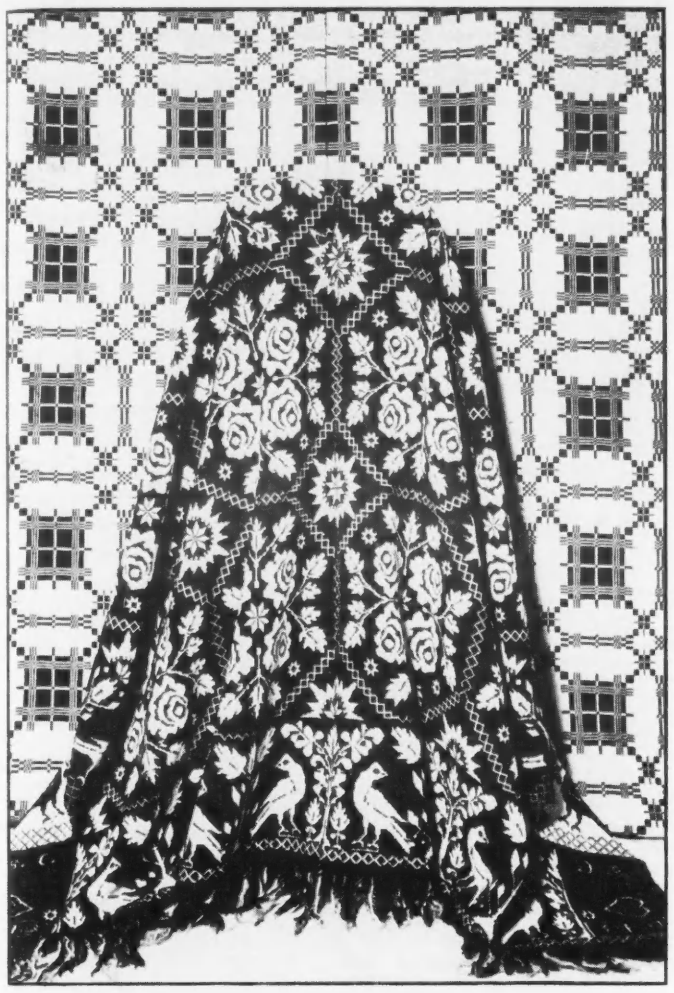
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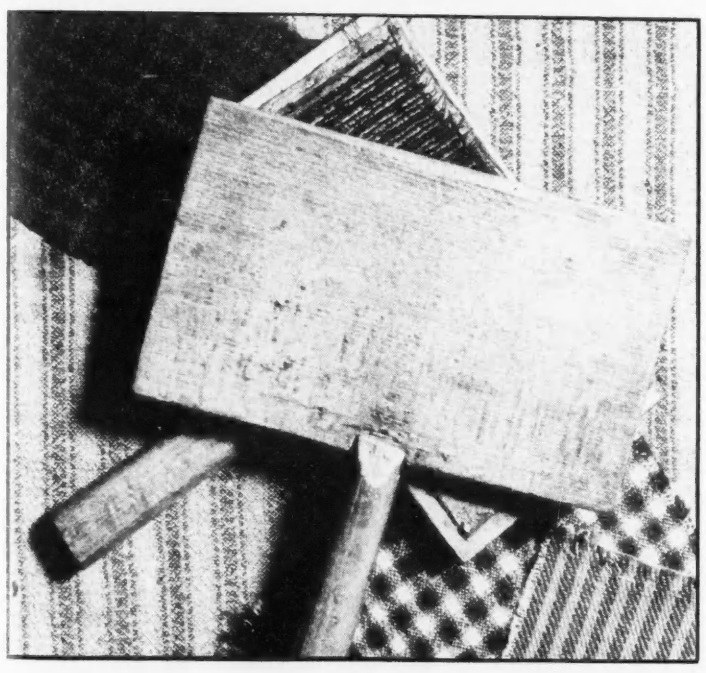
VANDENBERG

Today's Textile Industry Can Still Learn From Early Weavers

By Evelyn Farmer



Two examples of the double-cloth weave. One in foreground was woven on a Jacquard loom, the other in Stormont County in 1825 on a 16-harness loom.



Cards used to untangle wool; fabrics, handspun, home-dyed, hand-woven, are examples of early materials.

TEXTILES have played a colorful role in Canadian life for almost four centuries. Ever since the founding of the first school of arts and crafts in America at Cap Tourmente, Quebec, native fabrics have been woven into original designs reflecting the life of the people.

Research in Quebec Province has uncovered an abundance of spirited early Canadian textile art. Now, in Ontario, similar research is being made under the direction of the Royal Ontario Museum,, Toronto.

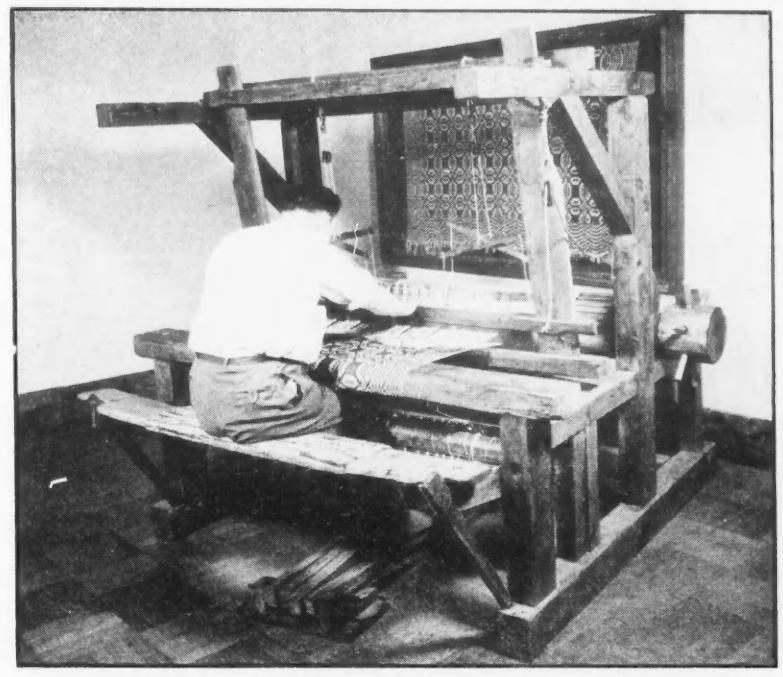
The beginnings of our present textile industry were indeed modest. Alone, or in small groups, rural women spent the long winter evenings at spinning wheel or loom.

Many of the products of their domestic efforts have long since disappeared through daily wear and tear. But a certain amount still exists, and it is to preserve interesting specimens that the textile department of the Roya. Ontario Museum has undertaken its collecting project. Under the direction of Miss Betty Maw, this collection is already large enough to compose an intriguing exhibition.

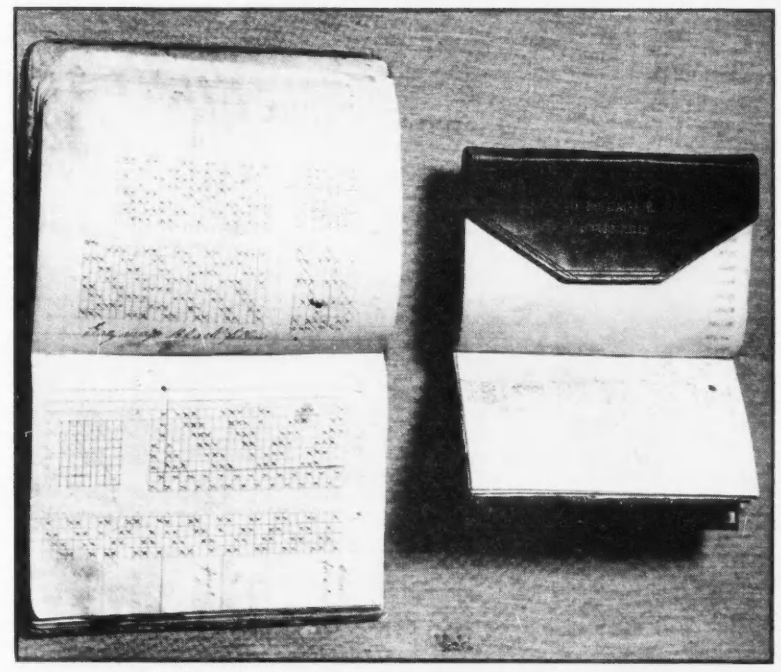
IN THE museum exhibition, to be on view throughout the summer months, the early life of Ontario's settlers is indicated. Items of clothing such as sweaters, mitts, night caps, scarves and socks are vivid reminders of the province's past. Patchwork quilts, with their quaint counterpoint designs, add a piquant note to a fascinating display. Made, as they were, of whatever extra material happened to be handy, patchworks possess a gaily impromptu air of patterns and colors. The colors were, as often as not, home-dyed with vegetable colors, which explains their often subtle beauty.

The weaves used in making fabrics varied greatly, being sometimes quite complex. The professional weavers, who supplied areas with materials, often kept to a few definite patterns, much as do their giant factory descendants of modern times. Looms used by Samuel Pentland, one of these professional weavers, are on display in the museum's exhibition. The craftsmanship which went into the construction of such looms is representative of the pioneer carpentry.

FOR present generations, the examples of early Ontario weaving hold many angles of interest. They are of aesthetic value by reason of their innate harmonies of color and pattern. They enlighten our historians as to the nature and flavor of life in Ontario's past, and these early weavers can still transmit things of practical value to us today. For, even until the present, the textile industry has used the notebooks containing patterns kept by these craftsmen to refer to for aid in producing the cloth which makes our drapes, upholstery and fashions.

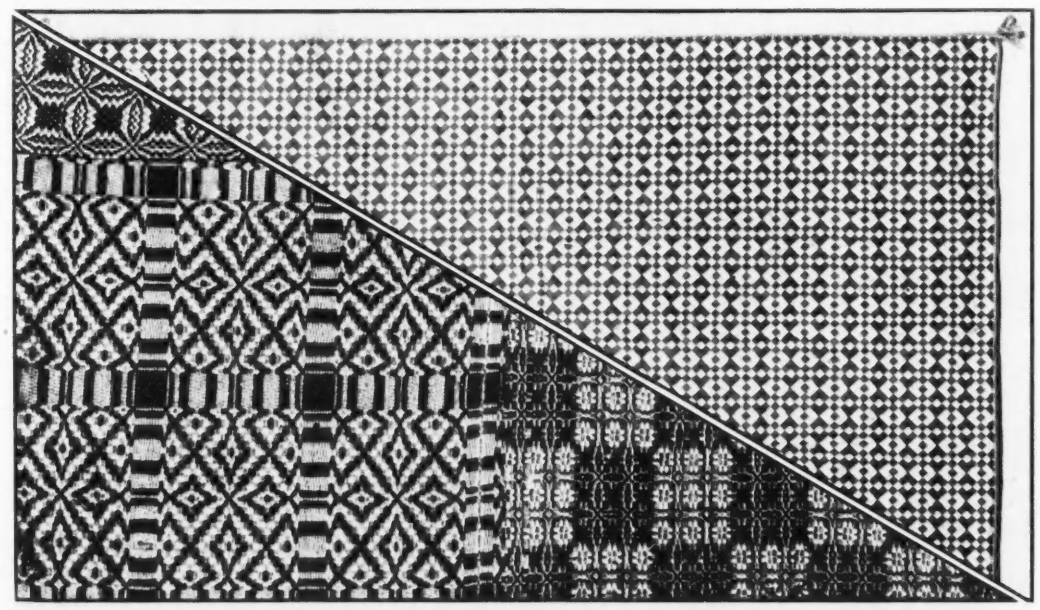


Research into early Ontario weaving is being done by Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto. This home-made loom was used in Goderich area by a professional weaver 100 years ago.



A weaver's notebook was important for recording patterns, dyes, etc. Previous owner's great-grandson still uses these.

Early patchwork quilts were made of any old scraps. Later came ones like this (below, right) of beautifully matched gold and brown shot taffeta. Lower left . . .



. . . are three examples made about 1800 of popular four-harness overshot designs. Quilt (right below) was made in Essex County in 1865 from old wool clothing.



Dear Mr. Editor

Britain's Palestine Role

WITH reference to Willson Woodside's article on the State of Israel (S.N., May 29), the argument is advanced that the U.N. Assembly's decision to partition Palestine had no legal validity. Surely this is splitting hairs. Your writer apparently ignores the fact that partition itself was the lesser of many evils and was accepted by the Jews as the last possible compromise. Moreover, no international decisions have legal validity *per se*. Could it not be said by the same token that the British mandate over Palestine which was secured through the U.N.'s precursor, the League of Nations, also lacked the binding force of law?

Mr. Woodside's defence of Britain's pro-Arab policy is inexcusable. Surely strategic air and naval bases and oil far outweigh in British minds that "natural affinity to the independent-minded Arab." A recent supplementary in the *Nation*, entitled "The British Record on Palestine" and based on authentic documents, dispels forever the belief that Britain's role in Palestine is that of an impartial spectator.

Winnipeg, Man. CHARLES SCHWARTZ

Women in Council

I HAVE just finished reading with great interest and enthusiasm Lillian D. Millar's article entitled "Needed: Women Trained in Municipal Affairs" (S.N., May 22). The Scarboro Women Electors' Association are now in their third year of such training. We have carefully observed and reported to our membership all council and school board meetings in our municipality. We have studied and received considerable information from a handbook published by the Institute of Local Government at Queen's University, Kingston, entitled "The Municipal Council and Councillor in Ontario." The Director of the Institute has been most helpful in answering our questions.

ELLEN O'DONOHOE
Scarboro Bluffs, Ont. President, S.W.E.A.

Honorable Man's Future

I WAS extremely gratified to read your suggestion that our Prime Minister, the Right Honorable William Lyon Mackenzie King, now being about to pass on the mantle of Elijah to his chosen Elisha, "might go on a goodwill mission to India and Pakistan" (S.N., June 5).

Your proposal seems even to have the blessing of Mr. Drew. And indeed the translation of Mr. King from Dominion to Commonwealth affairs would be welcomed in many parts of Canada. Having spread sweetness and light among the Hindus and Moslems, Mr. King, divinely prompted no doubt, might follow the footsteps of Elijah, and journey from Gilgal to Bethel and from Bethel to Jericho, leaving in his beneficent wake Jew and Arab in fond embrace. Mr. King, in short, might go down in history as the Great Conciliator. The possibilities are immense.

You can imagine, therefore, with what mixed feelings I read on page five of the same issue your account, based on a recent article in the Winnipeg *Free Press*, of Mr. King's treatment of Colonel Ralston during the conscription crisis of 1944. According to the *Free Press*, as quoted by you, Colonel Ralston did not resign, as we were told at the time, but was peremptorily dismissed by Mr. King at a meeting of the cabinet. I find it difficult to believe that our noble prime minister, who has held office for 100 years or some such length of time, and who is now selected by you for the role of the Great Conciliator, would be guilty of an act so utterly contemptible. For Mr. King is an honorable man, incapable, I'm sure, of such despicable conduct towards a colleague respected and admired throughout Canada. Mr. King, full of honors and records, is shortly to retire, and in spite of Empire building in India he will doubtless find time to put everything to rights in his memoirs, from which, we may be certain, he will emerge the most honorable of honorable men.

Montreal, Que. CITIZEN

Awards for Journalism

I DIFFER with T. M. Willson in his argument that journalism in Canada has no need for the stimulation of prizes (S.N., May 29). However, we do not need to establish a big roster as a beginning. What is the matter with enlarging the Governor General's Awards list, now being given for the year's best Canadian novel, book of poetry, etc? I have heard that for next year awards for the best radio play, best radio musical work, etc., will be included. Why not give prizes, under the same sponsorship, for the best magazine short story, the best straight newspaper story, the best human interest story, the best news photograph?

Windsor, Ont. C. J. JARMAIN

MacArthur's Candidacy

IN HIS article on the choice of the next U.S. President (S.N., June 5), Willson Woodside mentions General MacArthur as a possible candidate. But I have read elsewhere that after his poor showing in the Wisconsin primaries MacArthur had definitely dropped out of the race.

Sherbrooke, Que. J. R. MCCUTCHEON

Civic Dirt

CONVERSATION with a considerable number of international visitors recently has served to enhance an opinion already held by many Canadians who have been privileged to travel beyond the borders of this country. This opinion is to the effect that, apart from any other frequently magazine-analyzed characteristics which Canadians may possess, they display outstandingly an appalling indifference to the aesthetic qualities of the surroundings in which they work. In Canada civic pride is apparently confined solely to residential districts and certain suburban environs.

At risk of offending its equally renowned sensitivity and indifference may I be permitted to comment on that city in which your own journal is published? Everyone except a Torontonian knows that to raise the eyes above window level on Yonge street is to be visually assaulted to an atrocious degree. But equally, on Bay street, that braggart lane of sturdy entrepreneurs, for all its more recent construction physical conditions are unbelievably bad. Dust swirls perpetually and dismal pieces of torn newspaper encumber sidewalk and gutter. To whatever end the inhabitants of the skyscrapers toil they appear completely oblivious to what goes on immediately outside. Perhaps they dream only of their privilege of paying a double fare to the more glamorous reaches of north and west and east.

Old-timers among us can remember when Toronto was possessed of a definite civic pride. This reached its highest flowering in the speeches of its Chief Magistrates on occasions of welcome. Who can forget the spirit which moved the touching monologue of the late Tom Foster on Toronto's sewage system or the peroration of Tommy Church to the Welland canal (claimed for some reason by Toronto) which runs between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, "water in 'em both". But somehow, in those days, they did tidy up the town a bit.

If I point a finger at Toronto, may I say that it is only illustrative of conditions in Canadian cities and towns (with a few exceptions) generally. When it comes to creating more pleasant places in which to live and work our people seem vastly content to leave it to those who successfully see that it is not done. Other organizations might well begin to concern themselves with the general apathy on the part of municipal authorities.

Napanee, Ont. WILLIAM ROBERTS

Quiet Sunday

RE SECULARIZATION of Sunday, (S.N., May 22), wise men in every generation have advised us to set aside a day for a different set of values to take precedence in our thoughts. One day in seven is needed for ideas that rest the mind and help balance personality. Some are apt to forget that there is a spiritual life, unless it is brought to their attention by church-leaders. This is just good sense. Physically as well as mentally and morally, we need to consider the "whole man" and try to nourish him. So a quiet Sunday, with opportunity to worship and show reverence to what is beyond ordinary sight and hearing, has its therapeutic value.

London, Ont. M. R. CHANDLER

For Groping Man

JEAN TWEED maintains that "the Universities Unlock Knowledge for Groping Man" (S.N., May 8). Accompanying her article is a variety of pictures—from aircraft to hydro development. Mrs. Tweed makes passing reference to the fact that these are material achievements, a function of knowledge rather than wisdom.

I would be the last to minimize the valuable role of the engineering and practical science schools in training engineers and research workers in the natural sciences, upon whom a continuing high level of income measured in real terms depends in part. However, the faculties of arts in various universities train professional engineers, government experts, business administration and accounting personnel for industry; our material wealth depends upon their efforts as well as upon that of our more "practical" engineers.

But beyond this aspect is the concern that SATURDAY NIGHT has always shown for those parts of our national life which cannot be measured in dollars. The university arts colleges, in providing a general education for the non-specialist, perform a function too frequently minimized: raising the educational level of the general body of citizens, which is the most effective guarantee of social stability.

Toronto, Ont. H. O. BEATTIE

Trade Fair Squawks

CONGRATULATIONS on your suggestion of a "token of gratitude" or medal to the International Trade Fair exhibitors brave enough to participate at a time when prospects of trade enlargement are dim! (S.N., June 5.) A plague upon those who, taking a short range view, squawked at the volume of actual sales during the fair! Measured by the worth of fairs to come, it was a success.

Toronto, Ont. HARRIS THORNTON



—*Quebec Provincial Museum*

"Woodcutters" by Horatio Walker. This year marks the ninetieth anniversary of the birth of this famed Canadian painter who died ten years ago. Canadian habitants were his favorite theme and he painted hundreds of them at his studio on the Ile d'Orléans.

OF ME I SING

'TIS the voice of the man in the House that is White:

"If you're wanting an end to the Communist blight,
Let the forthcoming Capitol-occupant be
Not Vandenberg, Dewey, nor Stassen, but me.

"Come fill up the ballots with X's galore
And make your new proxy the same as before;
Regard my mistakes with a generous view,
And welcome your Harry with twenty times two.

"My eyes are a-sparkle, my teeth are aglow;
(I wish I felt half the cocksureness I show);
Make the head of the house of the Land of the Free
Not Vandenberg, Dewey, nor Stassen, but me.

"Come vote and make sure that yours truly's ahead;
Send Wallace right back to the land of the Red;
Put Joe in the dumps and make Molotov sore,
And welcome your Harry with forty times four."

J. E. P.

Passing Show

THE problem about tourists in Canada is finding places with the kind of accommodation that will induce them to stay. The problem about people who are not tourists is just finding places.

•

Lord Beaverbrook says he runs his papers purely to propagandize for his opinions. It is lucky that they also make a profit, for they haven't been very successful at the propagandizing.

•

Ottawa has a man who has been a temporary civil servant for thirty-one years. Can't make up his mind whether he likes it, we suppose.

•

South Africa has freed five persons who were jailed for aiding the Germans in the late war, but has not yet jailed anybody for aiding the Allies.

•

There are a lot of ex-kings around, and any number of ex-prime ministers, but where can you find a living ex-dictator?

•

One thing that would completely clear up the situation regarding the "comics" is a law that would require them to be comic.

•

If we have a law against eating oleomargarine instead of butter, why not have a law against eating any substitute food instead of meat, thus prohibiting the disastrous practice of vegetarianism?

•

Liberty is not wholly extinct in Great Britain. The Labor government has decided to leave to British citizens the right to be hanged for murder.

•

Only thirty per cent of Canadians have any idea what Hansard is, from which it is perfectly clear that it has never been featured in the movies.

•

We cannot feel that South Africa is any the cleaner for the Smuts it has brushed off.

•

Ottawa has had a bright idea about the three-man board which is to run its municipalized street railway. It is paying them so little that they will probably have to ride on it.

•

Australia has a five-year defence plan. Canada seems to have a five-year plan for making a defence plan.

•

Longer cigarette butts indicate greater prosperity, says a U.S. economist. Or poorer tobacco?

•

Lucy says she wonders why nobody has seen that the reason why the British Laborites object to capital punishment is simply that it is a form of capital.

•

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The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

scription issue is almost useless. After all, the Liberals eventually sent drafted troops to Europe; and anyhow a future conscription policy, in a war against Russia and with the Vatican on our side, will be a very different affair from the old ones.

Aid to Europe

MOST people we talked to about the attempt of the House of Representatives in Washington to cut E.R.P. funds below $5.3 billion were very critical, even scathing—and most of them seemed to forget that, just at present we are doing nothing at all in the way of financial aid to Britain and Europe.

It is true that we have done well in the past. As Mr. Donald Gordon said in Baltimore this week, if we take account of the different incomes of our two countries we Canadians have lent or given for relief and reconstruction amounts that would be comparable with $34 billion in the U.S.A. But since we are so much more interested than the U.S. in trade abroad, we should want to lead the way. So it is good that Mr. Gordon, echoing Mr. Abbott's budget speech, should have stressed our intention of "continuing to extend some assistance to European countries". This was a specially good point to emphasize to Americans; they are prone to believe that they stand alone, like Atlas, with the whole weight of the postwar world on their shoulders.

But it is not enough to say we are going to help. After our present breathing spell we must get back to work again; we must send more goods overseas without getting paid for them—at least for the time being. This means more or longer government controls, more shortages of food and clothing and other supplies, or higher prices—or perhaps a bit of all these unpleasant things. Nevertheless, when this year's crops are known, and when our reserves of U.S. dollars are a little bigger, we should begin again to send Canadian aid across the Atlantic.

Too Good to Lose

WE want to add our voice to the many that are urging Premier Drew to find some way of getting Mr. Roland Michener back into the Ontario Legislature and into the cabinet. Several members recently elected to the legislature have offered to step aside for Premier Drew himself; surely one of them would do the same for Mr. Michener. Not only was Mr. Michener one of the best in a good cabinet, but he is one of the most able and promising of the younger Progressive-Conservatives in the country. If Mr. Michener cannot get back into Queen's Park we hope that he will, before long, find a place in Ottawa.

Facsimile Newspapers

WE ARE surprised at the number of otherwise intelligent newspapers which, in their hostility to the C.B.C., are taking the position that any person or corporation desiring to publish a periodical by facsimile radio should have the same absolute right to do so as to publish a newspaper or magazine. The act of publishing by facsimile involves the use of a particular radio channel. It is impossible to use any such channel unless the government exercises its sovereign power to keep other persons from using it in the same area. The right to a channel is therefore the right to invoke the sovereign power of government to maintain a monopoly of that channel. The occupation of a channel is therefore something granted by the government to the occupant, to the exclusion of all other would-be occupants. There are only a limited number of channels. To talk as if a radio channel were the same sort of thing as a printing press is to talk complete and utter nonsense.

No country in the world treats facsimile radio as it treats newspaper publishing by the printing-press method. Yet the usually intelligent Winnipeg *Free Press* says that the government ought not to have or exercise the power to "license or refuse to license a new kind of newspaper. Freedom of information thus changes, in this field, into such information as the C.B.C. may permit or not permit." The facsimile newspaper is not merely "a new kind of newspaper"; it is a new kind of newspaper monopolizing a radio channel; the right to monopolize that channel is inevitably a government grant; it is inevitable that some agency of the government should exercise the right to make or withhold that grant. If that is interference with freedom of communication we cannot help it; it is an interference which simply cannot be avoided, because of the very nature of radio.



CAN ELEPHANTS EVER FORGET?

Right Man, Right Place

MR. SYDNEY PIERCE, our ambassador to Mexico, has just left for a temporary assignment in Paris. There he will keep in touch with the body, made up of Marshall Plan Countries, that is deciding how and where Marshall Plan money is to be spent. Able, versatile and popular, he is just the right man for the job; he should do as well there as he did during the war when, as one of Mr. Howe's men, he was responsible for getting priorities in the U.S.A. for supplies and materials needed by our fighting men and our war factories.

So far a total of $77 millions of Marshall Plan purchases outside the U.S.A. have been authorized by Washington (on recommendation from Paris), and of that sum $59 million is to be spent here in Canada. We are off to a good start.

On Being Detached

IT IS the fashion of the moment to discover profound "inner conflicts" in the mind of practically anybody who has left a record of his mental processes to be analysed. That is because psychoanalysis has lately taught us what astonishingly divided and incoherent beings we are. Somebody, we note from a current book-list, has just made this discovery about Wordsworth, whom we should have supposed (with some allowance for discrepancy between youth and age) to be about the most single-minded poet in English literature. Matthew Arnold, on the other hand, is an obvious case of divided personality, and the division wrecked quite a lot of his work, and to determine the precise nature of it is a first-rate task for criticism and biography. Mr. E. K. Brown, that eminent Canadian now at Chicago, was eminently qualified to undertake it, and in "Matthew Arnold: A Study in Conflict" (Ryerson, $3.50) he has done a very complete job.

The conflict was between the intellectual desire for "disinterestedness," detachment, seeing life steadily and seeing it whole, and the emotional desire to take sides, to participate in the current struggles, to advance the good cause and trounce the evil one. Mr. Brown finds two kinds of disinterestedness in Arnold, one of which we might, though he does not, call "fake"—the assumed disinterestedness of the controversialist who pretends to be neutral. It is a very effective controversial weapon for the moment, but can usually be detected in time, and should therefore never be used on posterity.

Mr. Brown holds that this conflict was at the root of Arnold's astounding lapses in style and taste. The poet-critic wanted to be above the hurly-burly of his age but could not continuously keep himself at that elevation because he was too intensely concerned about remedying the defects of that age. The study has immense topicality, because we are today in a period in which it is even harder to be detached, to stay out of the fight, than it was in Arnold's time; indeed the ideal of detachment has become slightly less than respectable—it is "the ivory tower." We of 1948 find it as hard to believe that grown men once devoted months of discussion to the proper method of translating Homer as that others of an earlier age did so to the question of how many angels could dance on the point of a needle. We of 1948 are even more "possessed" by the current issues of the time than was Arnold; he was possessed by "the conviction of a crisis in English civilization"; for us that crisis has become one of the whole destiny of humanity. We dare not be disinterested. We dare not write for posterity, for fear posterity may have no power left to apprehend what we say.

Planning for Whom?

COAL mining in Britain was an industry where nationalization, combined with centralized planning and control, might have brought lower costs and higher output; all the worst vices of small-scale private enterprise had been evident in the many remote, poverty-stricken mining villages. So Sir Charles Reid, a mining engineer, took the chairmanship of the National Coal Board with high hopes of doing a great public service. Now he has resigned.

The issue is whether the mines, which used to be operated in the interest of the owners, shall now be operated in the interest of the general public or in the interest of the Mine-workers Union. The miners have been led to believe the latter and are now saying so. "We tell you, not you tell us" how to run the mines, says their president, Mr. Will Lawther. But this is not likely to lead to the sort of national planning that the majority of the British public voted for or that will lead to revival of British industry based, as it very largely is, on cheap and abundant coal.

We hope that, when members of the C.C.F. talk of planning, they will always make clear whom they plan to plan for. The Canadian Congress of Labor is now so close to the C.C.F. that this is a very important question.

Votes and Motives

CANADIANS need not, we think, feel any distress that the Canadian judge in the International Court of Justice voted with five other dissidents against the majority of nine which declared that the Soviet veto against certain applications for membership in the United Nations was illegal. They need not feel any distress even although three of the five who voted with them were from Russia, Yugoslavia and Poland. The other two were from Great Britain and France.

The majority of the court held that in casting its vote on an application for membership no member had a right to go beyond the qualifications set forth in the Charter. These are five; the applicant must be a state, must be peace-loving, must accept, be able to carry out, and be willing to carry out the Charter's obligations. To vote against the admission of any state for any reason other than failure in one of these respects was, according to the majority decision, "contrary to the spirit and letter of the Charter."

It is, we admit, highly desirable that applications for admission should be voted upon in the admirable spirit which this implies. But it is one thing to say that a certain level of disinterestedness is desirable, and quite another thing to say that it is compulsory. In spite of the fact that the judges from the United States, from Mexico, from El Salvador and several other countries declared that a negative vote given from any other motive was unconstitutional and invalid, we do not believe that the authors of the Charter intended to provide, or did actually provide, that the validity of any such vote was to depend upon the motive with which it was given. If they did they were establishing an unworkable condition. If I am prohibited from *saying* that I voted against Eire because the friends of Eire voted against Bulgaria, obviously I shall not say it; but will that prevent me from voting against Eire and claiming that I do not believe she is a genuinely peace-loving nation? Of course not. Who is going to inquire into and prove the improper motive?

We regret that the International Court of Justice has started its career with what seems to us a mistake. We are rather glad that Canada along with France and Great Britain stood for a practical interpretation of the Charter, even though it meant in this instance serving the ends of the Soviet countries. And we hope that the motives of the judges from the U.S.A. and its eight followers in voting as they did were absolutely impeccable.

Refugees

MANY months ago our government in Ottawa gave leave for 30,000 war refugees to come into Canada, but this quota is by no means full yet. Part of the trouble seems to be—according to reports that reach us all too often—that our immigration officials are still too strict, especially in the matter of medical tests. We need these people. The ones that are here seem to be working hard and settling down. We should make the flow larger and faster. Even if some of them are not in first class physical condition (and the concentration camps where many of them spent a number of years were not health resorts) we stand to gain from the increased numbers, and we have an international duty, perhaps we should say a Christian duty, to look after some of the sick.

We may well ponder over what Britain is doing—that supposedly overpopulated island. According to figures just published by the International Refugee Organization, Britain has taken more refugees and displaced persons than all the other countries of the world put together. They are going in at the rate of 1,500 a week; at least 70,000 have gone there since the end of the war.

Too Few Failures

THE late Lecomte du Nouy said that nature's greatest invention was death. This is her way of getting rid of the old folks in order to make way for the young folks. Without death there could be no birth—at least, it would soon lead to a bit of overcrowding. There would be no development, no evolution, no progress.

The same is true in business. When a firm fails it is very sad for the people who invested their lives and their fortunes in building it up. But it makes way for others, more farsighted, more efficient, or perhaps just more lucky.

These thoughts came to mind when we were glancing through a recent report by Dun and Bradstreet of Canada, Ltd., on commercial failures in this country during the past ninety years. In 1947 only 16 out of every 10,000 firms failed, and in each of the four preceding years the figure was even slightly lower. This is too low. Looking back over the ninety years it looks as if the "healthy rate of failure" nowadays is between 30 and 140. Anything below 30 seems to mean that business is too easy, a lot of fair-weather business men are afloat. Ever since 1941 the sky has been blue, but look out for squalls.

STRANGE ANALOGY

THE man immured in prison thinks hardly
of the Law,
Assuming that his conduct has been without
a flaw,
Save for a trivial mishap when others were to
blame;
Those Others, who were not about when the
policeman came.

The man whom the electors cast out the other
day
Can give a hundred reasons why he lost in the
affray,
For instance you may hear him most earnestly
insist
That his Committeemen had failed to check
the Voters' List.

J. E. M.

Democratic Dark Horse Is President Truman

By CHARLES NICHOLS

While the wiseacres boom Vandenberg and Stassen, Truman continues his grass-roots electioneering. That may be more important in the presidential race than present Republican barnstorming for the primaries.

Public attention has been focussed on the Republicans, ignoring the ability of Truman to get out the vote. In the four months before the November elections, a great deal may happen to improve Truman's chances. While admitting that the Republicans look like the best bet, Mr. Nichols suggests that Truman should not be ignored.

Washington.

THE darkest of dark horses in the running for the United States presidency—and the field is exclusively occupied by dark horses at this stage—is Harry S. Truman. Against none of the candidates, actual or prospective, are the odds heavier. And there are few whose performance potential on the national political track is more uncertain.

That group of people who are generally referred to as politically-wise observers—the men who frame and analyze opinion polls, veteran commentators and the newspapermen who shadow and study the political personalities of the nation—are practically unanimous in counting Truman out.

And even though it will be well into autumn before the presidential contest is decided at the polls, it is pretty generally taken for granted that the decision will be made for all practical purposes in advance—at the Republican Party National Convention on June 21. As Truman is the only likely Democratic candidate, it is argued, the next president must be a Republican. The only doubt is over the identity of the Republican nominee.

This is something of a political phenomenon in the United States. There are some who recall the pre-election months of 1932 as a parallel. The same atmosphere of inevitability hung over the hustings and in the corridors of the political meeting places then; and that sense of expectancy was justified when Franklin D. Roosevelt won overwhelmingly the office he was to hold through four successive elections. It is easy, now, to see why that was so. For the vast majority of Americans were thinking of him as their next president.

Second Term Calculations

But even then there were confident prophets—again among the politically-wise—who thought they divined a swing to Republicanism. Now, with little regard for the four months that must elapse before the November voting, and with even less regard for the campaigning abilities of the president, there are few if any who dare admit to their calculations the possibility of a Truman second term.

The unanimity of the present day political prophets is all the more surprising in view of the fact that Truman has yet to try his strength in national politics. Outside his own state of Missouri, Truman has had little experience. He did have six years in the U.S. senate; but that is a brief apprenticeship as American political careers are measured. The office he holds now, he inherited—an uncertain lineal heir to Roosevelt's leadership; shy, often fumbling and seemingly agonizingly aware that too many eyes were upon him.

Awkward, he was in the uncomfortable spot where his critics—with a somewhat charming disregard for the traditional American concept of equality—could taunt him with the fact that he was, after all, only a provincial haberdasher before he went to the White House.

That was three years ago. Since then he has filled out noticeably; though not enough, admittedly, to fill the void created by Roosevelt's death. Few, if any, could have achieved that. Certainly a beginner could not. But he has gained confidence and has succeeded in giving the impression to impartial observers that he is straight-thinking and sincere.

Critics of the president inside as well as outside his own party like to group those three qualities together and call them simply stubbornness. Possibly that is because they are not combined with a fourth quality that is considered a prerequisite to the distinction of leadership in the U.S.—and probably is.

Political Naivete

Truman is not politically adept. He has not that ability, which Roosevelt had in such abundance, of being able to reconcile political expediency with high resolve. Truman is forgiven his sincereity; but he is not forgiven the naive directness with which he manifests it.

His message to Congress on civil rights is typical. By requesting legislation to do away with racial—or color—discrimination, he antagonized that solid block of southern states that has been the Democrats' constant strength in the past.

That gesture, sincere as it unquestionably was, has done more to harm Truman politically than any other single move he has made since he assumed the office of chief executive. It pleased neither Democrats, Republicans nor the liberal element which used to cling to the New Deal. Roosevelt, on the other hand, earned the profound affection of the Negro, as well as other minority groups in the country, without going to the extent of impairing seriously his support in the south.

Possibly the unkindest circumstance during Truman's presidency has been that he was caught in one of those periodic struggles between the legislature—the House of Representatives and the Senate—on the one hand and the executive on the other, that punctuate the constitutional history of the States. Roosevelt, who assumed power at a time when both houses of the legislature were largely Democratic, increased, during the years of depression and war, the relative strength of the executive. When it came to Truman's turn at office the balance in the legislature was turning against him. At the end of his first term both Houses contained hostile majorities, bent on redressing the balance in favor of the legislative arm.

That left Truman, in his first executive assignment, working constantly against legislative opposition.

Engaged in that constitutional tug-of-war, the president had no opportunity, as his predecessor so often had, of going out among the people, showing himself, letting them meet him and know him. On the radio that took Roosevelt to a million firesides regularly, Truman is a dry and unimpelling voice. In pictures he is stiff. In a prepared address he is incapable of eloquence.

Jackson County Talk

In direct contact, however, he is quite another person. In informal conversation, in impromptu speech, he is persuasive, warm and friendly. As one who knows Truman put it: "He knows the language of Jackson County, Mo., farmers, which is the language of most of the other counties in the nation.

"He may not be able to bring thousands to their feet cheering at public meetings, but he does know how to establish warm, easy relations when speaking informally to small groups."

There is about him, too, a boyishness that at least in the grass-roots has appeal; the kind of boyishness that delights in keeping a carton on the presidential desk filled with plastic, ball-point pens to hand to visitors. Each is stamped with the legend: "I swiped this pen from Harry S. Truman."

As this is written Truman, for the first time since he inherited office, is walking out among the grass-roots, meeting people in the way he knows, talking to them in their own idiom. With 18 states to visit and with more than that number of speeches to make on his cross-country tour, he could do a great deal toward helping his now-low political fortunes.

All this is not to say that Truman will win the presidency again; but that he is certainly not out of the running. And there is a lot of political running to be done before November.

It is perhaps significant of the low estimate of his chances that, so far as public discussion is concerned, there has not been any speculation over a possible Democratic candidate for the now-vacant office of vice-president.

The only name other than Truman's that does occur in Democratic speculation is that of General of the Army Dwight Eisenhower. It is known that Alabama—one of the southern states opposed to Truman's civil rights policy—will nominate the General at the opening of the Democratic convention in July. However, Eisenhower, who recently accepted the post of president of Columbia University, has said categorically he is not a candidate. It is doubtful whether he could be drafted for the job for the simple reason that Eisenhower is a known Republican. It is commonly supposed that he would prefer to see Republican Senator Arthur Vandenberg go to the White House as Truman's successor.

Vandenberg's Position

Incidentally, Vandenberg is in the singular position of being the one prominent Republican who has so far refrained from pressing his candidacy and who, at the same time, is the one most frequently mentioned as that party's likeliest selection. Vandenberg has not taken part in any of the state primary elections—those intense but substantially inconsequential nomination procedures which excite about a score of different states before each presidential campaign.

The primaries regularly afford an excellent show ring for presidential hopefuls; but they have, as a rule, little bearing on the final nominations. They were designed, during the days of constitution-making, as a means of giving voters the chance to have a hand in nominating as well as electing their candidates.

In a Republican primary, for instance, all Republican party members vote for delegates to the party's national nominating convention, knowing in advance which candidate their delegate will support. However, the delegates are not solidly bound to vote for the nomination of the man they campaign for. They may do so in the first three or four counts at the convention; but if their man has apparently no chance of winning the nomination, they may swing their support to someone else.

Pre-Roll Call Suspense

Unlike Canada, each of the 48 states makes its own election laws and its own nominating procedure. The result is that none can be sure which candidate the majority of convention delegates supports until they come to the point of taking roll calls in the convention hall.

In the series of primaries which ended with the Oregon state voting, the jockeying for party favor has been almost exclusively between New York's Thomas Dewey, Ohio's Senator Howard Alphonso Taft and Minnesota's ex-Governor Harold Stassen.

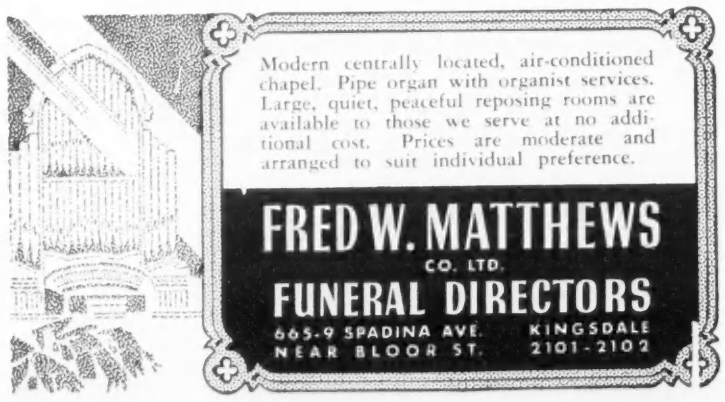
These are the men who have held the spot-light and the headlines in the pre-nomination weeks. Any one of them might be selected by the Republican convention as presidential candidate. But the chances are that they will cancel each other out, as so often happens in a convention when two or three men with almost equal backing contest one another's nomination.

To win the Republican nomination a candidate must have the support of 548 convention delegates and none of the three chief campaigners has within 300 of that many assured backers. As a result of Primaries, Dewey can fairly confidently count on 273, Stassen on 141 and Taft on 111.

Such are the uncertainties that only Taft and Dewey figure at all prominently in assessment of the candidates' chances. By those who are close to the Republicans, Vandenberg is considered the most likely selection. The combination of Vandenberg for president and Stassen for vice-president is a probable team. Taft for president and Dewey for vice-president is another possibility in spite of the fact that Dewey has said he wants the presidential candidacy or nothing.

From an outsider's point of view, Vandenberg should be the happiest choice. In a party crowded with isolationists, Vandenberg stands out as one who has favored taking foreign affairs out of politics. He has supported vigorously the world policy of President Truman and State Secretary Marshall.

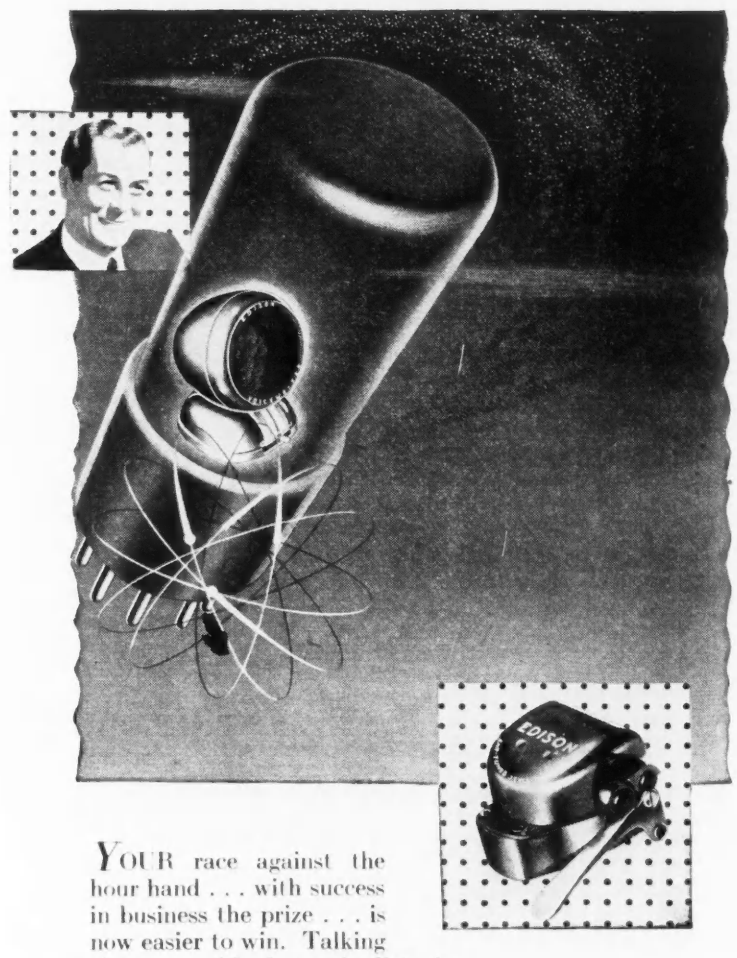
With the Republicans in power, and without Vandenberg's presence in an influential office, the chances of keeping continuity in American foreign policy would be slight indeed.



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LIGHTER SIDE

Rep By Pop

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

"I'VE been terribly busy," Miss A. explained, "trying to get our Progressive Conservative Club to take some action before Father's Day—Good Heavens! What's that?"

It was only Mousie, our little maltese cat, who had trotted through the living room trailing a piece of raw liver.

"She's taking it up to her kitten," I said. "She always does that, even before she helps herself. Mousie is mother-love incarnate."

Miss A. shuddered and shut her eyes until the apparition passed.

"Now George, the putative father, down the street, has no father-instinct whatever," I went on. "I've seen him climb up on the window-sill and growl and curse at his own little spitting-image indoors, just because the poor little thing is taking up its mother's attention and spoiling her enthusiasm for the back fence, which is naturally all he's interested in. That's why Mousie gets a special piece of boned haddock on Mother's Day and George gets chased every day, but especially on Father's Day."

"As it happens," Miss A. said, opening her eyes, "Fatherhood is not one of the lower animal instincts. It is an acquired and civilized faculty and in this respect it is far more meritorious than mother-love, though it attracts far less general recognition. That is why I have been organizing this special Father's Day tribute to Premier Drew, who is, as you know, a father."

"What form is the tribute to take?" I asked.

"An uncontested seat in the Provincial Legislature," Miss A. said.

I considered. "Have you consulted Mr. Drew?" I asked.

Miss A. shook her head. "Naturally the whole thing is to come as a surprise," she said.

"It's a risk," I said. "Fathers often don't like surprises, and neither do politicians. That's why Father's Day—"

"We are also planning to present Provincial Secretary Michener with an uncontested seat," Miss A. went on. "Mr. Michener is also a father."

"They're nearly all fathers," I said. "Why not just hold the election over again and let everybody pick his own specially adapted, pre-tested seat? That way nobody would get an unpleasant surprise."

"YOU are missing the whole point, which is a celebration of Father's Day," Miss A. said patiently. "After all, what could be a more fitting tribute to Fatherhood than to reward it with representation in government?"

I nodded. "You could call it Rep by Pop," I suggested.

"'Rep by Pop'," Miss A. said reflectively, "it's a little vulgar, but I can see it would be catchy. We might use it as a slogan."

"There's one point you've overlooked though," I said. "As you've probably noticed by the papers, most of the elected representatives are fathers too. What kind of Father's Day celebration is it going to be if you give parliamentary seats to some fathers by taking them away from other fathers?"

"There at least you have a point," Miss A. said and frowned thoughtfully. After a moment she said, "How about giving Mr. Drew the leadership of the Federal Progressive Conservative party?"

"You can't do that," I said. "Mr. Bracken is a father too."

"Then why not combine the Liberal and Progressive Conservative parties and have Mr. Drew replace Mr. King?" Miss A. said. "Mr. King at least isn't a father."

"I doubt very much if Mr. King would fall in with the spirit of Father's Day to that extent," I said, and anyway I don't see why you're worrying so about a seat for Mr. Drew. As it is he'll probably have more seats than a June bride has duplicate pickle-forks. Twenty people have offered him their seats already."

"Yes and I think it very lovely of them," Miss A. said warmly.

"Well, I'm not so sure," I said, for I was feeling in a contentious mood. "After all, those seats were a gift from the electorate and a lot of people made sacrifices to see the candidates got them. I know I missed the window-cleaner I had been waiting for for two months just to make sure my candidate got his seat. I'm certainly not going to appreciate it if he turns round and hands it on to someone else as if it were a gift humidor or something—"

"I DON'T see it that way at all," Miss A. said. "As I see it, a gift becomes the absolute possession of the recipient to do with whatever he pleases. For instance, somebody gave me an electric warming pad last Christmas and since I hadn't any possible use for the thing I passed it on to old Mrs. Boomer in the Needlework Guild for her arthritis. What was wrong with that?"

"Two things," I said indignantly. "In the first place it was a violation of the spirit of gift-giving and in the second place the person who gave you that warming pad was me."

"Oh!" Miss A. said, and added rather weakly, "it was a lovely gift and I certainly appreciated it."

"Anyway," I went on, "I think the whole Father's Day idea is a waste of time. Everybody knows that Father's Day has been a turkey for the last twenty-five years. That's because nobody will take fathers seriously. Motherhood is sacred but Fatherhood is simply silly."

"Look at the fathers on radio programs," I continued. "Ozzie and Reilly and Dagwood, all of them rather weak-minded comics. How does any one of them stack up against, say, Stella Dallas?"

"Then it's time we changed that attitude," Miss A. said. "And that is why I'm trying to raise the status of Father's Day by linking it up with the Progressive Conservative movement. Father's Day and the Progressive Conservative party need each other. I am in favor of both and I should think that as a progressive-minded person you should feel the same way."

"Oh I do!" I said, and added enthusiastically, "hurrah for Father's Day and three wooden cheers for the Progressive Conservative party."

"What do you mean, three wooden cheers?" Miss A. asked suspiciously.

"Only that they're going to need them," I said.

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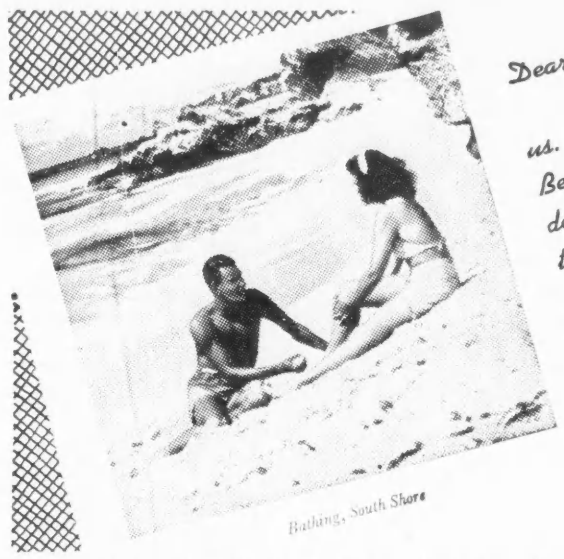
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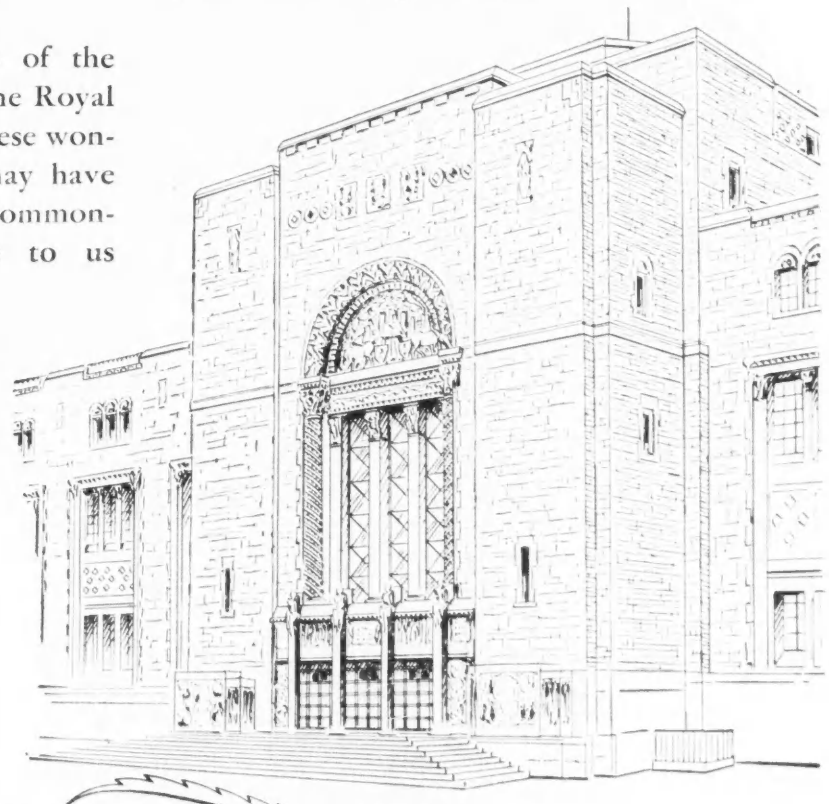
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OTTAWA LETTER

Liberal Strategy Deeply Affected By Past And Imminent Events

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Ottawa.

FOR a good many months the Liberals at Ottawa have been enjoying the discomfiture of the Conservatives and making complacent observations about the ineptitude of John Bracken. They have exploited the inherent advantages of a broad Centre party which has succeeded tolerably well in being all things to all men; and they have weathered many stormy situations in the House of Commons merely by sitting back comfortably and letting the several groups in the Opposition cancel one another out by proposing contradictory solutions for political and economic problems, and attacking government policies for exactly opposite reasons. That they have done as well as they have has been substantially due to the superb tactical gifts and longsightedness of Prime Minister Mackenzie King.

Now it is the turn of the C.C.F. to enjoy the embarrassment of the Liberals. If the Conservative party was jolted to its foundations by York-Sunbury, Halifax and Yale, the Liberals in turn have been rudely shaken by Vancouver Centre, Ontario riding and the poor showing of Farquhar Oliver in the traditionally Liberal ridings of eastern Ontario. They are in for further trouble before the summer is out, if signs are reliable. Saskatchewan is an old Liberal stronghold and Walter Tucker is an exceptionally strong leader. But the C.C.F. count on taking 40 seats out of 52 there, in spite of the unusual arrangement between Saskatchewan Liberals and Conservatives by which neither party will run candidates in ridings where the other is running, thus confronting the C.C.F. with a united opposition. Adelard Godbout towers above Maurice Duplessis for vision and statesmanship, but the latter has discovered how to exploit to the limit the deep-seated fears of the French-speaking Canadians connected with their provincial rights; and even an "all out" federal Liberal campaign to upset Duplessis' applecart may well go astray. Finally, the Liberals are about to lose their master tactician, for whom a successor is to be chosen early in August.

Modify the Charter

All these past and imminent events are going to have a profound effect on Liberal strategy, which happens at the moment to be in process of active reconsideration. The political losses in Vancouver Centre, the federal riding of Ontario, and the provincial seats in the eastern part of Ontario will not only modify, perhaps profoundly, the new Liberal Charter which is being drafted for the August convention, but may well compel an entirely new orientation of thinking about the best man to succeed W. L. Mackenzie King.

It illustrates again how much diversity exists in political philosophy within the Liberal party, at the most fundamental level, in fact, that the reaction to the recent C.C.F. triumphs should have been as varied as it was. The C.C.F. victories brought out amazingly different sentiments from Liberals high up in the party. One top-ranking strategist said, grimly: "These results completely vindicate what I've been preaching for a long time." One wing of the cabinet is reported to have been very glum; another wing was sincerely elated, evidently because it saw in the C.C.F. upsurge a situation which would compel the Liberal party to move left if it did not mean to perish like the Liberal party in Britain and in other countries.

Another quite different reaction (though I doubt whether it represents any considerable body of Liberal opinion, being more in evidence among the discouraged section of the Conservative party) was the defensive proposal that the Socialists must be prevented at all costs from getting into power; and that it would be well for the Conservatives and Liberals to forget their ancient differences and amalgamate into a Liberal-Conservative party supporting free enterprise. In passing, it should be noted that neither Mr. Bracken's political background nor his own personal views are such as to make this idea absurd so far as the Conservative leadership is concerned. It is proper to add that so far I have heard nothing whatever to suggest that any important group in the Liberal party has so far succumbed to any such defeatist attitude.

If Mr. Mackenzie King's advice runs true to form (and in his own rather tortuous way he has been highly consistent about fundamental principles), he will be telling his party that the rise of any "grass-roots" reform movement (such as the C.C.F. in many of its manifestations clearly is and has been) is the consequence of the failure of the Liberal party to move forward with the times, and thus a rebuke to Liberalism. The present Prime Minister has said on at least one historic occasion that he is the most radical member of his party and that the only thing which has prevented him from moving further in the direction of reform has been his inability to carry his nation-wide party along with him at more than a modest pace. Mr. Mackenzie King's well-tried method of coping with popular upsurges in the past has been to try to edge his party platform forward to the point where men like Hon. T. A. Crerar, Hon. Robert Forke, Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, J. L. Brown, Arthur Beaubien, and Hon. J. A. Glen—all elected to the House of Commons originally as Progressive or Labor candidates, could find a spiritual home under the straight Liberal banner. So that it is not surprising that the recommendation of some party strategists in the face of a threatened squeeze-out by a greatly expanded left-wing C.C.F. party is to move left so fast as to leave the C.C.F. no particular excuse for existence as a separate party.

A Rubicon to Cross

This may have been sound advice back in the 1920's when many of the Progressives were "Liberals in a Hurry" (a reference to the nether regions usually accompanied this expression). But it by no means follows that the situation is parallel now or the answer the same. It may be that there is little to choose between some of the more socialist-minded members of the Liberal party and the less doctrinaire socialists of the C.C.F. But the Liberal party cannot this time move over to adopt the whole current policy of the C.C.F. without crossing the Rubicon; and losing at one and the same time its title to the name Liberal, and the support of the province of Quebec. Possibly there are some Liberals who would not be too concerned over the former, but the latter must give even the most opportunist Liberals pause.

And this is where the latest twist of events impinges on the problem of a leader to succeed Mr. Mackenzie King. The eminent qualities of Rt. Hon. L. S. St. Laurent have been extolled in this letter before, and the hope held out for a closer bond between French-speaking and English-speaking Canadians which his leadership of one of the great parties might well guarantee. But nobody can pretend that Mr. St. Laurent is a Liberal of strong Socialist leanings; he is a Right Wing Liberal, a Liberal of the Laurier tradition. The stormy reception reportedly given Mr. St. Laurent in Vancouver Centre earlier this month is a sample of what the Liberals would have to face in parts of Ontario and the country west of the Great Lakes if they choose him as leader. The man who said in no unequivocal terms that no government of which he was a member would ever bring in subsidized housing may be a man after the heart of all sound liberals who believe that only free enterprise can produce the wealth needed in this country for a high standard of living. But such a man could hardly head up a party which had decided to meet the C.C.F. challenge by a shift in party policy which would cut the ground right away from under them.

So there may be, in August, a painful dilemma for the Liberals to test the horns of: a young socialistic reformer of the Paul Martin type, and a sharp shift Left (or is it really to the Right, if you follow it through?), or a determination to stay true to the traditions of Liberalism with a leader like St. Laurent, at the risk of being eliminated, as so many Liberal parties have in other parts of the world, in the clash between the Socialist Left and the Conservative Right. Or can the Liberals continue the tactics of Mackenzie King and occupy so much territory in the centre that it is the wings that are constantly in grief? It will be interesting to see.



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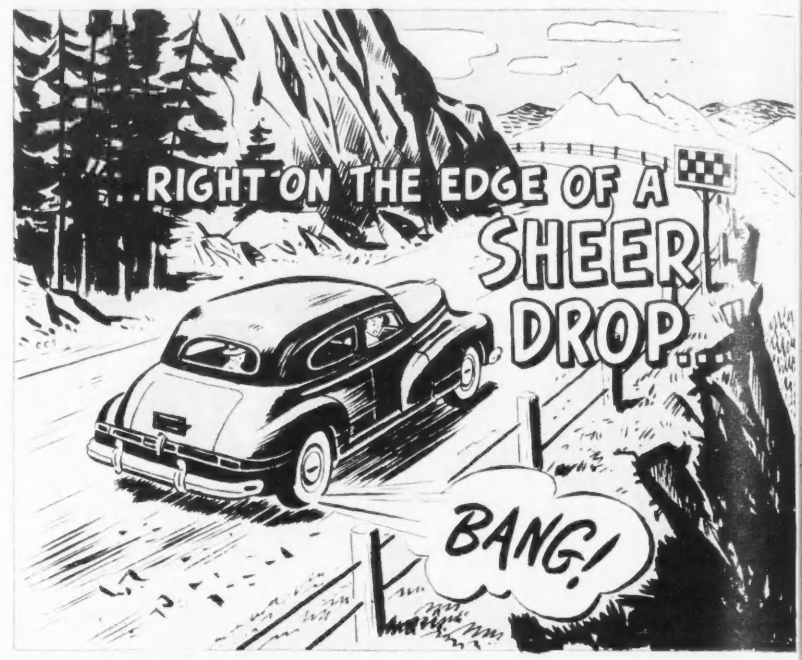
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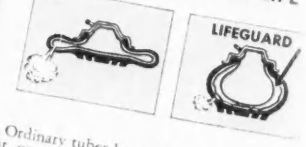


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WASHINGTON LETTER

House Building, Slum Clearance Offered As Election Dividends

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

RESIDENTS of Canada's wide open spaces — and of those cramped city communities that aren't so spacious — would be appalled at living conditions of alley dwellers in the great capital of these United States. Virtually in the shadow of the capitol dome are to be found the city's notorious alley dwellings, ramshackle, rat-infested. They are largely occupied by Negroes.

An Ottawa delegation recently visited the District of Columbia to get from Major-General U. S. Grant 3rd and other noted capital planners first-hand pointers on Major L'Enfant's brainchild. Their very laudable objective of improving the Dominion capital might have benefitted by some pertinent pointers on what to avoid in planning a great national capital had they seen more of the alley dwellings.

This city's need for slum clearance is described as "nothing short of desperate." Yet its citizens' demands for housing is no less urgent. Young married people need more room for new arrivals. Older persons want their own places. Grown-up children seek privacy. It's a situation that is general throughout the country, and it has not been solved by the claims of the housing lobby that the housing shortage can be solved if people will "double up" and live as they did before and during the war.

Despite its strong human interest appeal, slum clearance is but one phase of the overall housing crisis confronting the United States. It's a many-sided issue that is going to be fully explored during the forthcoming presidential election campaign. Housing is a subject that might have been quietly smothered in the pre-adjournment legislative rush had not President Truman decided to take his "non-political" pre-election trip to the West. One of his speeches lambasting Congress singled out the lack of Congressional action on housing.

That was all that was needed by the G.O.P. Congressional chiefs. Senator Robert A. Taft, head of the Republican Senate steering committee and co-author of the Taft-Ellender-Wagner housing measure got it out of mothballs. House Speaker Joe Martin promised action on his side of the house before adjournment.

Much important legislation was left on the unfinished business list when the 80th Congress wheeled into the legislative home stretch this week in the effort to wind up well before the conventions. Housing was among the "must" measures that the Republican leadership added to its legislative schedule. With its convention starting June 21 in Philadelphia, the Grand Old Party is vulnerable to platform attacks from the Democratic minority on its errors of omission. This can be an even greater political hazard if it is found necessary to hold between-convention sessions, possibly during the first two weeks of July.

The Democrats meet in Philadelphia on July 12 and are not considered legislatively as vulnerable because they theoretically will have time in which to correct any mistakes. At the rate that President Truman has been pulling political boners on his Western foray, they will need all the time they can muster.

Plight of That Third

Great strides of progress has been made in this country to correct the plight of that third of the population that the late President Roosevelt described as "ill-housed, ill-clothed and ill-fed." Yet there remains much to be done. Millions still lack adequate food, clothing, homes and educational opportunities. We know of farm families here whose children seldom taste fresh milk.

If Congress approves the current legislation, it can form the basis for a real, full-out attack on the housing problem. The original program called for a government-sponsored research program. It is only through coordinated, long-range research, such as the government is now conducting to improve its livestock and atom bombs, that suitable homes can be developed, and at a price ordinary citizens can pay.

The original Taft-Ellender-Wagner Housing bill as passed by the Senate and now approved by the House Banking Committee provides for such research. The substitute housing measure of Committee Chairman Jesse Wolcott eliminated research and all other "public housing" features, including slum clearance and low-cost government housing.

With the aid of three Republicans, Representatives Hull of Wisconsin, Stratton of Illinois and Scott of Pennsylvania, eleven Democratic committee members brought the Taft-Ellender-Wagner measure out of the committee. As it came from committee, the bill contained provision for a half million federally-financed public housing units in five years, slum clearance, an urban redevelopment program, and rural housing aids.

15 Million Homes

The original T.E.W. bill sought 15 million homes in ten years, built principally by private enterprise with various government encouragements. These included more liberal home loans, guaranteed profits for big-scale investors in rental housing, and liberalized loans for farm home construction.

Actually it is a misnomer to describe features of the T.E.W. bill as "public housing." The measure makes no provision for government construction as such. What the government would do, among other things, would be to match sums put up by local housing bodies for slum-clearance and urban redevelopment, and help subsidize new, low-costing urban and farm housing.

The predecessor of the present bill was introduced in August, 1945, by Democratic Senators Wagner of New York and Ellender of Louisiana. The following November, Senator Taft joined in sponsoring a revised bill and it became known as the Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill. When Senator Wagner took ill, Senator Taft spearheaded support, and it became the Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill. As a reward, he was accused during an address last October at a real estate convention in his home city of Cincinnati of supporting "socialisms in housing" and "lining up with Communism."

Representative Wolcott charged that the public housing and slum clearance provisions were "socialism" but he added: "Of course, I don't think Senator Taft is a socialist."

This situation amused the Democratics and they quickly threw their support to the Senate-passed bill when the Taft-Wolcott rift occurred. Minority Leader Sam Rayburn promised to join a floor fight to assure inclusion of the public housing features of the T.E.W. bill.

"It is a remarkable debate when Mr. Taft is pressing for socialistic legislation," Mr. Rayburn smiled. Voicing party sentiments, Representative Wright Patman of Texas called Mr. Wolcott's measure "a bill to help the greedy."

Similar in its non-public housing phases to the Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill, the Wolcott bill would revive government insurance of new home mortgages up to 90 per cent of value; provide special loan arrangements for veterans' cooperatives; guarantee annual profits of 3.5 per cent of outstanding investment for large-scale investors in rental housing; encourage multiple dwelling rental housing by special tax treatment, and provide special home loans and grants to paralyzed veterans confined to wheel chairs.

Mr. Wolcott said his bill would increase the present construction rate of a million new homes a year.

T.E.W. supporters contend that the measure will help Americans along toward realization of that native desire, bred of their pioneer origins, for "more living room". Proper living space can contribute to health, family stability, personal development and happiness, and curb juvenile delinquency and divorce.

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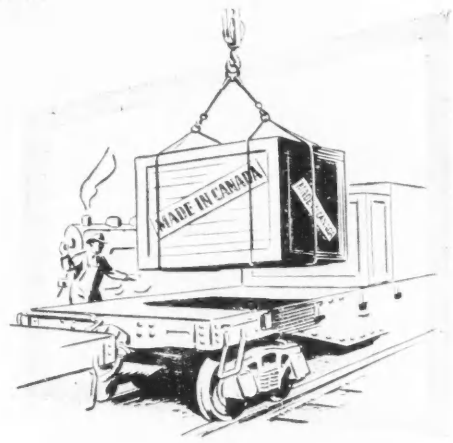
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Pakistan Is Acquiring A Sturdy Nationhood

By IAN LANG

Morale is high in the new Dominion of Pakistan, according to this British correspondent, after the period of chaos that accompanied its birth. One of the chief problems of West Punjab is the accommodation of refugees. Any internal governmental stresses concern the modernizing policy of Mr. Jinnah and his ministers and the traditional Islamic orthodoxy of the diehard conservatives.

Karachi.

EVERY Fourteenth Army soldier remembers that the passing of a staff car or a jeep through any Indian village brought a cluster of children to the roadside yelling for *bakshish*. In this part of what was then India a military vehicle still brings children running and shouting: but what they shout now is "Pakistan Zindabad"—"Pakistan for ever."

I have been told that among their elders the initial surge of enthusiasm for the new Islamic State has already begun to subside, that disillusionment is succeeding the first fine careless rapture of August 15, 1947. If this is so, it is something no visitor is likely to detect. High morale is still one of Pakistan's most valuable assets.

Pakistan's capital would have every excuse for being demoralized. In the period since the transfer of power, Karachi has had to withstand a series of shocks—a sudden huge increase of population; the setting up of a new Dominion government in face of shortages of personnel, offices and even stationery; the departure of the Hindu business community; and the vast problem of refugees from India. All this has been complicated not only by bitter disputes with the Dominion of India but also by friction between the component provincial governments and the central government, a conflict which reached a critical stage this past week with the dismissal at the Governor-General's instance of the Prime Minister of Sind. Yet with all these excuses for disorder Karachi is a notably orderly, clean and habitable city.

Lahore, on which the impact of partition was even more violent, has made a remarkable recovery. With a gesture towards the window of his study, the Governor of West Punjab, Sir Francis Mudie, said to me: "When I took over here, all I could see was a wall of flame." The city was a battlefield and in the otherwise deserted railway station Hindus and Muslims were sweeping the platforms with fire from Sten guns. To-day one can move round a great part of Lahore without seeing any scars.

No Sikhs

To anyone who knew pre-partition Lahore, the outstanding change is the complete disappearance of the once ubiquitous Sikh. There are still orthodox Hindus living safely if uneasily in the city, but no Sikh who showed himself there would have more than a few minutes' chance of life. I have myself encountered only one surviving Sikh in Pakistan—a Quetta centenarian who carries a yellowing tattered *chit* to certify that he marched with Roberts to Kandahar. His age and honorable service would not, I think, suffice to protect him in West Punjab.

West Punjab's dominant problem is that of the refugees from East Punjab. Of the five million or so who poured over the India-Pakistan frontier last autumn, about fifteen per cent are still in camps; others, in uncertain but large numbers, are "migratory." A large proportion of both camp-dwellers and migrants are peasants, ineluctably committed to the land. Unless there is land to give them, how are they to be rehabilitated? At present there is not enough land available, although when the irrigation schemes pending in the Indus valley are completed there will be a surplus of thousands of arable acres. But that will take time.

A less serious though inconvenient aspect of the refugee problem arises from the traditional communalization of crafts and trades. My colleague in Delhi tells me he finds it nearly impossible to get a shirt made or to have even minor repairs done to his car. Karachi and Lahore are overrun by tailors, while motor mechanics and drivers are a drug on the labor market. On the other hand, a Delhi shirt, once made, has a longer expectation of life in the skilled hands of a Hindu *dhobi* (washerman) than it would have in Pakistan, where the laundry technique is rough without always being ready.

An Englishman, not an official, who has lived in the closest touch with affairs in the Punjab for twenty-five years said to me: "The ironical thing about Pakistan is that the people who've got it were never really interested in it. The Muslim majorities in the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Sind and East Bengal have always had Pakistan for all practical purposes. It was the Muslims in the minority areas who wanted this new State: and now to enjoy it they have had to sacrifice their homes and possessions in India." Be this as it may, no Pakistani I have met is yet ready to admit that the achievement was not worth the sacrifice.

Morale, let me repeat, is high. In the Army it is exuberantly high, despite the discouragement of lack of armor, air power and technical equipment. This does not mean that there are no internal stresses. Notable among such stresses is the conflict between the modernizing secularist policy of the central government and the diehard conservatism of Islamic orthodoxy. Quaid-i-Azam has just cancelled a projected visit to Rawalpindi, and it is credibly rumored that one of Mr. Jinnah's reasons for changing his mind was that the programme submitted to him provided for the segregation of the sexes at all functions. Mr. Jinnah is inflexibly opposed to the purdah tradition, and he enjoys prestige and authority unsurpassed by that of any constitutional Head of State; but even he has to deal warily with the fervor and stubbornness of Muslim fundamentalism, particularly in the North.

All generalizations should be read with the proviso that I have not visited Eastern Pakistan.



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If Johnnie Must March, How to Prepare Him?

By THADDEUS KAY

The theory that armies are passé has been brought out again, and, upon study, again proves invalid. We must have an army. But what kind and how are we going to raise it? This writer presents an organization plan that could provide a large reserve army with a minimum of peacetime cost and fuss, and maximum benefit if hostilities should ever begin.

AT THE conclusion of the late-lamented hostilities, Canada had under arms an army of five divisions and two independent armored brigades, plus the necessary reinforcement and L. of C. troops. At the moment, she has perhaps one brigade capable of fighting its way out of a wet paper bag, in addition to a collection of hard-working clerks and and several skeleton H. Q.s consisting mainly of quantities of brass suspended over a vacuum. In Ottawa there are politicians squalling loudly for volunteers to "bring Canada's armed forces up to strength".

Just what this "strength" should finally be, or how it is to be organized, is not very clear. A Member of Parliament, ex-Air Force, recently sounded off with the interesting proposal that the other branches of the service be cut down and the R. C. A. F. be built up. This is understandable on the grounds of loyalty but it becomes dangerous the moment anyone starts taking seriously the winged M.P.'s *reasons* for this novel suggestion: namely, that in any pending fracas the air force is going to be all-important and the army and navy just a couple of amusing also-rans.

I have no intention of arguing the subject of the navy. It's pretty obvious everywhere else but in Ottawa that Canada has got to have a navy large enough to ensure the safe arrival overseas of any boats which may start off in that direction. A navy any bigger than that is possibly a luxury, although large boats with large guns are handy things to have around under a variety of circumstances.

Works Only With Italians

The theory that armies are passé, that no one is likely to find much future use for chaps walking on their flat feet or riding around in tanks or pulling little cannons behind them, is a very old one. It is based on the notion that you can somehow persuade an enemy nation to give up while you sit comfortably in your own home. With Italians it works, maybe, but not with anybody else. Enemy countries always seem to want to have a good look at the people they're surrendering to. Last war, the flying fellows were confidently and monotonously predicting that after a few of their cities were adequately bombed the Germans would give up without any foot soldiers having even to approach the looting areas. Yeah.

Now it's a curious thing, but this very theory which the lads in blue keep advancing for the purpose of superannuating the army is the best argument of those who hold that the aeroplane is not here to stay—from a military point of view. The air force theory is that wars will be increasingly conducted by remote control. Bomb 'em out of existence! Good enough, but who's going to exercise that control? Compared with the V1 and V2 of recent unpleasant memory, any aircraft with men walking about in it is an unsatisfactory and archaic method of transporting a bomb to its destination. Nor are fighter aircraft the best way of defending one's own territory *against* these gadgets. Fighters had some success against the comparatively lumbering V1, although a good gun firing shells equipped with proximity fuses was better; they never even saw the V2s.



U.S. aircraft carrier "Valley Forge" at Portsmouth, Eng., on a goodwill tour.

Melt Down Aircraft?

What is there that an aeroplane can do that a guided missile can't do better, unless build up flying hours? Consequently, as soon as the latter are developed to the point where they can reach any target which it might occur to an imaginative general to want to bomb, we might as well melt down our aircraft into suitable and attractive souvenirs.

Possibly some controversy may arise over the question of who is going to guide these missiles. The argument would be, logically, between the air force and the artillery, but on close examination there's not much of an argument. The air force has always made it a practice to accompany their explosives; the artillery, cagier, have preferred merely to start theirs going in the right direction and just watch them go. The rockets may replace the gun, but the basic principle of each is the same: in the one case you set off all propellant charge at headquarters, in the other you take it along and use it up as you need it.

So lets presume that when a war starts the very-long-range artillery is promptly going to set about plastering the enemy's cities with every destructive force which may come to mind. A sound ambition. Pretty soon the enemy has no more cities left, or none anyway that would be likely to attract tourists. What does he do then? Does he surrender? Not on your life. He goes out in the country and digs himself in and suggests that you come and get him.

It is a strange thing that in centuries of warfare no one has ever come up with anything better than an infantryman for digging an enemy soldier out of a hole in the ground. And until someone invents a Mechanical Mole, the guy with the rifle and the bunions will not be unemployed.

Enter Engineers

The infantryman, however, efficient as he gets to be after a few months of dodging unpleasant devices hurled at him by vengeful and ingenious foes, can't do the job all by himself. He needs engineers to rebuild bridges thoughtlessly blown up in his path. He needs tanks to discourage ambitious machine-gunners. He needs artillery—whether firing rockets or shells—to knock down neighboring points of vantage. He needs various services to keep himself and his equipment stoked and in good operating order.

Okay, so we've got to have an army, and that brings us right back to where we started: what kind of an army and how are we going to raise it?

The trouble with a democracy is that soldiering is only popular in time of war, especially with the taxpayers. We'd like to maintain a big army and frighten everybody, if we could get someone else to pay for it and, for that matter, to constitute it. What we want and can't have is a little wee, cheap army in peacetime and a great big ferocious army the minute war starts.

It is, as they say, a dilemma, and there's only one way out of it. That's to have a large reserve army. Fair enough. We're making some sort of an effort to build up a reserve army, but the bait is pitifully inadequate. In any event, nobody much is falling for it. The odds on our possessing a large and robust reserve army ready for any imminent war are slim indeed.

The Idea

All of which brings us back to those five divisions which were sitting in Europe some three years ago come May. Five nice comfortable divisions full of trained soldiers acquainted with their jobs and accustomed to working together, plus a lot of other troops in positions necessary to ensure that the combat boys could fight.

Most of these late soldiers are now back in their homes (if any) and busy at peacetime tasks, but the majority of them haven't been out of uniform for so long that they could not get back into the swing of things on pretty short notice, nor have many of them grown uselessly old or developed odd and incapacitating ailments.

The first big problem facing anybody getting ready to fight himself a war is organization, the second is training. Under organization come the questions of deciding how many and what kind of formations you're going to have, recruiting enough reluctant bodies to bring these formations up to strength, and then apportioning the right bodies to the right jobs, if possible. Training falls into "Basic"—teaching the recruit to look and act something like a soldier—and "Advanced", which is instructing him in the use and habits of the particular weapon he's going to carry or service in action.

Now these two operations take a long time, time during which any polite enemy would sit back and wait for you to complete your preparations. But the average enemy isn't polite. Nothing would please him better than to see Canada fumbling around with new divisions, new staffs, new men in strange and unfamiliar jobs.

It seems to me that if I were going to have to fight a war in the next few months or even years (a deplorable and highly likely contingency) that the way I'd go about it would be to mobilize those five divisions the minute fisticuffs were declared, either all at once or one at a time. I'd put everybody back into the job he held on VE Day, to get the ball rolling, and then I'd start doing whatever replacement and alteration was necessary. Those who for good reason aren't able to go somewhere and fight could at least hold on until a suitable replacement was found and trained. An organization would exist practically at once into which youngsters could gradually be fed. And we may need it at once, and no fooling.

That there would be any loud or widespread squawks from the people involved in all this is not likely. In the event of war they'd be the first to join up anyway, because the reasons which led them to be so foolish the first time are generally still operable. Moreover, the most painless way of getting back into uniform would certainly be to do so with the company and sympathy of old friends. Even vaccinations would go unnoticed in the flood of reminiscence.

Coming to think of it, I'd get that organization under way right now, on any sort of a non-permanent basis that came to mind: social, recreational, or what-not. There'd be no need to make it compulsory. In most cases the move would be welcomed by those concerned, most of whom have wondered from time to time why nothing was ever done to hold together the wartime units and formations, on a social basis if nothing else. There may be obstacles to all this, but if so they aren't immediately evident. It would be interesting to hear them.

I'd hate to be faced, come a war, with the prospect of constructing, say, one shiny new division for each of the old, experienced divisions which existed at VE Day. As the old saw has it: why use two when one will do?



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THE WORLD TODAY

Without Mufti, Jew Extremists, Palestine Solution Possible

By WILSON WOODSIDE

THE efforts of Count Bernadotte, who according to press reports travelled in one day from Cairo to Amman, to Damascus and finally to Tel Aviv, persuading or compelling obstinate leaders in all four capitals to his truce arrangements have produced a four-weeks' respite in Palestine.

During these four weeks some basic new agreement must be threshed out on Palestine—such a basic agreement as has eluded British and U.N. efforts for a decade—else the shooting will start again. What hope is there for an agreement, and what kind of an agreement must it be?

There are some encouraging signs that British and American policy-makers are trying to close the breach which found them, a fortnight or more ago, virtually backing opposite sides, thus encouraging both Arabs and Jews to intransigence and promising benefit only to the Soviets.

Did not Stalin himself lay down in his textbook for Communists everywhere that the greatest ally the Soviets had was quarrelling among their enemies? Gromyko's embittered insistence on the participation of Soviet officers in supervising the truce, believed to be intended as an opener which would assure the Kremlin of a continuing role in the Palestine settlement, appears to have come as a salutary warning to London and Washington.

We can assume, I think, that the clamor of the Irgun and Sternist extremists that Israel turn to the Soviet Union for its only reliable support, and statements to the same effect appearing in the Soviet press, have served a similar warning on the more moderate Zionists in Tel Aviv. As for the Arab governments, the very limited success of their military efforts, and again, the spectre of Soviet, if not American intervention against them, must have had a sobering effect.

Starting with the Zionists, is it too late for moderate counsel to prevail in Tel Aviv? Have they travelled too far down the road to extreme nationalism, to violence and terrorism, and to finding the blame for their trouble too simply in the "ill-will and perfidy" of the British?

Is it too late for their leaders to express, as Dr. Weizmann did less than a year ago to the United Nations Special Commission on Palestine, "sincerest gratitude to the mandatory power for having inaugurated this policy and for having, throughout many years, tried to go along with us in the implementation of this policy? There is no question, whatever may be the position today, that if we see a great and thriving (Jewish) community in Palestine, it would not have been possible without first of all the conquest of Palestine by the British Army and the rule of Great Britain in this country."

Dr. Weizmann went on, in his reasonable way, to deal with the break which came between the Zionist movement and the British government over the White Paper policy of 1939, limiting severely Jewish purchase of land in Palestine and even more severely limiting immigration. According to this policy, immigration, which was from the beginning and is today the great point of dispute in the promotion of a Jewish "National Home" in Palestine, was to be restricted to 1,500 a month for five years, and after that made dependent on the permission of the Arab majority. As the Zionists saw it, this was nothing but "betrayal", and a clear breach of the Balfour policy and the stipulations of the mandate.

Night of Tragedy

War broke out immediately afterward and in their long night of tragedy, while their relatives were being herded by the million into Himmler's extermination factories, the Jews in Palestine, in America and in Eastern Europe found the barring of the gates of Palestine to those who might have found refuge there a brutal and callous policy.

They will never forget the "*Struma*", in which 800 Rumanian Jews sought to flee to Palestine, but failing to receive permission turned back from a Turkish port to founder, with a single survivor, in the Black Sea. Then there was the case of the 10,000 Polish Jewish children, whom they planned to save, but who, failing a grant of visas, were exterminated. And, not least, the case of the "Exodus 1947", which was turned back to Germany.

The British attitude, during the early war years, was that they were holding on in the Arab Middle East only by their finger-tips, and with the warning of Arab revolt in Palestine in 1936-39, the pro-Hitler agitation of the Mufti and the uprising in Iraq in 1941, they could lose the whole area by a single false move.

Will the Zionists not forget their bitterness for long enough to admit that, without Britain's long resistance to Hitler, at a time when Soviet Russia had made a deal with him which turned over almost all of the Jews of Europe to his control, and without the gallant British defence of the Middle East and defeat of Rommel, *there might have been no Jewish survivors in Europe, or in the National Home.*

Americans Refused

To turn to the Americans, can they too, not forget their all-too-easy custom of blaming Zionist frustration in Palestine on British "imperialism" long enough to admit that they themselves refused to take on the mandate when the King-Crane Commission, sent out to Palestine by the Paris Peace Conference, recommended that the United States take up this task? Perhaps a more fateful abnegation of their responsibility was in turning down the offer and the opportunity of sharing a trusteeship over Palestine under the wise and moderate proposals of the Anglo-American Palestine Commission of 1946.

Surely, with some heart-searching, the British and the Americans, the moderate Jewish and Arab leaders, must realize after this experience of blood-letting and stalemate that the only good solution for Palestine and the whole Middle East lies in cooperation amongst them all.

The British, of all the powers, have the most influence on the Arabs and notably on Abdullah, the key figure whose cooperation is indispensable to a peaceful settlement. According to Abram Revusky, author of the standard work "Jews in Palestine", Abdullah at one time was agreeable to permitting Jewish settlement in Transjordan, but had to call it off through the opposition of some of his sheiks. And only last year he was termed a "secret friend of the Zionists" by King Ib'n Saud of Arabia.

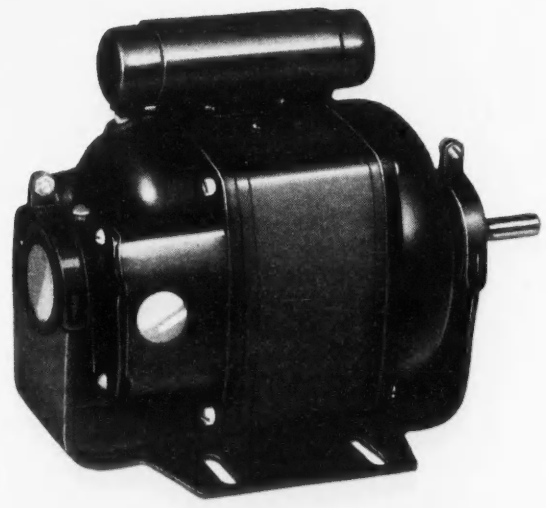
The Americans, for their part, could do much to relieve the bitterness of the Arabs at being called upon to provide room for *all* of the victims of Hitler's persecution, by giving a lead to other members of the United Nations in opening up other refuges for these unhappy people, a large proportion of whom have been reported willing to go elsewhere than to [illegible]rife-torn Palestine. It is really too [illegible]ypocritical for 33 members of the U.N. to sit in Lake Success and vot[illegible] that the Arab lands must make a [illegible]very great sacrifice whilst they them[illegible]lves are unwilling even to make a [illegible]nall one.

The Americans, too, could give more definite form to the vag[illegible] proposals which they have discuss[illegible] for great engineering works on th[illegible] Jordan, the Tigris and Euphrates, [illegible] help develop and modernize the [illegible]iddle East. The money which they put, and are ready to put, into [illegible] development, already plays a ve[illegible] important part in this modern[illegible]tion process; as the American unive[illegible]ities in the Middle East have played [illegible] big role in the cultural and po[illegible]tical awakening. A great many [illegible] the younger Arab leaders of toda[illegible] are graduates of these colleges, [illegible] Dr. Bayard Dodge relates in a va[illegible]able article in the April *Reader's Di[illegible]st*.

Social Revolution

There are many Arab leader[illegible] who appreciate very well that the[illegible] are engaged in a race of political r[illegible]orm and economic development ag[illegible]inst the efforts of the Soviets to pr[illegible]note social revolution throughout the Mid-dle East. And along with this [illegible]here is a real aversion to Commu[illegible]nism among the Arabs: Islam has p[illegible]oven probably more impervious to th[illegible] ap-





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peal of Communism than any other religious group.

If such an attitude as depicted above does exist among important leaders of all four major parties to the Palestine dispute, what kind of a settlement might become possible? First of all, the Arab and Jewish extremists must be excluded from the negotiations. Happily, events already have disposed of the Mufti and his hateful influence. Long before he failed utterly to organize the defence of the people of whom he claimed to be leader, he and his Husseini family had failed dismally to organize the Palestine Arabs politically. By defending Arab rights in Palestine, Abdullah has taken over their leadership.

It is by no means so clear that the Jewish extremists can be set aside. I mentioned two months ago the incident in which a parade of orthodox Jews in Jerusalem appealing for peace was broken up by the rifle butts of the Irgun. The leaders of the religious Jews of the Old City have told how they were terrorized by the Irgunists while a hopeless fight was carried on which levelled the ancient Jewish quarter and its synagogues.

The Stern Gang have deplored the election of Dr. Weizmann as president of Israel, declaring that "to repeat such mistakes may lose us Soviet support." They have stated that they will not be bound by the truce terms arranged by the Tel Aviv government. And it was they who broke the earlier U.N. truce in Jerusalem, to seize much of the city and lead to the intervention of the Arab Legion.

Many Palestine Jews have been concerned for the past several years over the activities of what they refer to privately as their "fascists." Up to now it appears that they have decided that they couldn't afford to put them under control. It was argued that they were, after all, fighting the common enemy; after victory had been won they could be controlled.

Terrorist Bands

But the terrorist bands have grown into something of a monster, recruiting new strength constantly from arrivals from Eastern Europe who have been educated by Hitler to the creed of violence. From the record, it would appear that they are not at all above threatening their own cabinet ministers with assassination if they do not carry out the extremist policy.

Not the least of all the threats to the National Home is the threat of this monster within, whose doctrine of violence has gone some way already towards corrupting the high spiritual ideals of early Zionism, so blinding many Jews with their own burning sense of injustice that they have become insensible to the injustice which they are inflicting on others.

The urgent question is: will these Israeli extremists and their supporters in the United States allow the Tel Aviv government to make the concessions which must be made from the Jewish side if a settlement is to be reached in these four weeks? For the Jews, it is clear, will have to make some concession on their claim to absolute statehood in a large part of Palestine, in return for Arab concessions on immigration.

Otherwise, the Arabs will be asked to back down completely, with all the loss of face which this implies in Oriental countries—and not only in Oriental countries — and with their suspicion confirmed that the real Zionist motive in insisting on unlimited immigration is to build up their bridgehead until they are strong enough to conquer further *lebensraum*.

Real Settlement

For any real settlement, therefore, it is necessary that the Western powers relieve some of the pressure of immigration to Palestine by offering to take a share of the Jewish D.P.'s in Europe, while the Zionist leaders in Tel Aviv and New York accept a limitation on immigration into the National Home.

What concession could be expected from the Arabs in return? Their very insistence on limitation of immigration means they will not agree to a Jewish state with full sovereignty. The most that can be expected, it would seem, is a Jewish state with virtually full sovereignty, with rearranged borders, and an extensive transfer of population, within a federation of Palestine and Transjordan.

The tentative British plan outlined in last week's article appears to have developed somewhat in conversations with the Americans and Abdullah. It emerges as something like this. The Jews will retain pretty much the area which they have proven able to defend, which means that they will acquire the Arab enclave of Western Galilee and give up the Negeb desert in the south. In return for the port of Jaffa, next door to Tel Aviv, which was assigned to the Arab state, they will have to give Arab Palestine a free port area in Haifa.

A very large transfer of population will have to be carried out. This will affect few Jews in Palestine for only 2,000 were settled in the Negeb, as against 80,000 Arab Bedouin. An extensive Arab transfer from the Jewish areas, from Jaffa and from Arab Western Galilee already has been effected by the simple act of flight; it is said that some 300,000 Arabs have fled from these areas, some to Arab Central Palestine and others to Egypt, Syria and the Lebanon.

The Syrians have now removed many Damascus Jews from their homes to temporary camps, to make room for displaced Arabs from Palestine, betokening one of the bitter fruits of Zionist policy in Palestine, the displacement of many of the quarter of a million Jews who have long inhabited the neighboring Arab states. How complete the displacement of these people will be will depend on the moderation of the settlement of the Palestine question. In these harsh times, however, the rooting up of people by the hundreds of thousands from their ancestral homes seems to affect none but themselves.

To complete the Palestine settlement the rights of the Jews in their province or canton or state would have to be guaranteed solidly by Britain and the United States; military security ought to be provided through an alliance with these countries; and aid for economic development assured.

Such moderate counsel cannot prevail if the Zionists really believe that the wheel of American policy, which has been spun so often in recent years, by some incredible stroke of luck stopped at their lucky number on May 15, with the recognition of Israel and a hint of money and arms. Intransigence in Tel Aviv and more election-year pressure in New York and Washington could disrupt joint British-American action in the present negotiations.

American Policy Shifts

But as surely as it has veered and shifted before, the half-formed and indecisive American policy on Palestine and the Middle East will shift again—if not before the election then with the new administration. The majority opinion in the State and Defence Departments and among American diplomats in Europe and the Middle East is known to be against all-out support of Israel.

Sending arms and money to the latter to fight the Arab world cannot be fitted in with the wider American policy towards Soviet Russia. The American oil interests in the Middle East are not just "oil imperialism"; they are counted on to provide the vital oil for the Marshall Plan.

American policy-makers must review their wider interest and shift again, later if they do not now. Then the Israeli leaders, committed to winning and holding their position through military action, would have nowhere to turn but to Soviet Russia.

Already Irgun and the Stern Gang have called publicly for dependence only on Russia. It is Russia who hurried her diplomatic mission first to Tel Aviv, and has sent shipments of Rumanian oil and Czech arms. Now the Kremlin, which damned Zionism as a "reactionary, fascist doctrine" and a "lackey of British imperialism" through all the years until the White Paper policy and the Jewish tragedy brought the estrangement of the Jews from Britain, is singing a siren song.

Warsaw has been made the centre for Soviet pro-Zionist policy. As the *Economist* says in its June 5 number, over 40 per cent of the Jews in Palestine came from Poland. An active Jewish Agency representative is stationed there. Not only the avowed Communists' and workers' leaders, but the left-wing opportunist Dr. Moshe Sneh, have visited Warsaw in the past two weeks.

The Polish press gives the new Soviet line: "The foundation of the State of Israel, amid the struggle against Arab feudalism and American oil men, added to the fact that *the Jewish state can count on international support only from the U.S.S.R. and the truly democratic (i.e. Communist) countries, is a matter of great significance. There is no doubt that an independent Palestine can exist only if it orientates itself towards the progressive forces of the world.*"

The Polish press goes on, however, to remark that "the present composition of the Israeli government is far from establishing it as a truly workers' movement." That ought to be a grim warning to all non-leftist Zionists of the path which they will have to tread if they remain intransigent throughout the current negotiations, relying on American support, and find later that, as their Sternists insist, "only friendship with the Soviets will bring us victory."



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SPORTING LIFE

A Study of the Daily Newspapers Can Be a Fascinating Pastime

BY KIMBALL McILROY

IN THESE troubled and worrisome times, it is a fortunate thing that there are unselfish people willing to offer the world comic relief by opening their big mouths in public and emitting wondrously foolish remarks. The connoisseur of the unstable is never long at a loss for material on which to feast his eyes and mind. Just what would happen if anybody should start taking these strange utterances seriously is much too horrible to contemplate. In the past this has occasionally happened, and produced such weird results as Prohibition, say, or Munich, or the Wallace Movement. Let us hope (not *too* optimistically) that we have learned our lesson, and in the meantime let's let the talkers talk while the discerning gloat.

For example, not long ago a responsible member of the House of Commons, in demanding the banning of "pulp" magazines, comics, and "unhealthy literature", spoke as follows: "We just know that this thing is wrong and that it must be an evil influence." Who can help feeling gratitude toward such a wonderful fellow? Legislators in high places who, apparently disclaiming any knowledge of the subject, "just know" that something is wrong and that it "must be" an evil influence.

Now there's no point in discussing the very popular subject of whether or not the so-called comics are an evil influence. Experts are doing so, and getting nowhere. The obvious answer is that anybody over the age of eight who could bear to read one of the things would have to be a moron, and that we shouldn't go passing any further laws to protect the morons at the expense of the minority.

The "pulps" are another matter entirely. Granted that there are some dirty ones (which the legislature appears to think that parents are buying for their kids, since the average kid of an impressionable age hasn't any money to buy magazines with unless the old folks give it to him), there are also some very clean ones indeed. Have a look at any of the sports pulps; the hero can't even kiss his wife. The same with most of the westerns. The moral content of a magazine is not governed by the quality of the paper it's printed on, a fact our law-makers might trouble to find out for themselves.

This particular debate was a dandy all around. Another member solemnly stated that he had noticed that one of the comic magazines had a circulation of two million, and that there was nothing he could do about it. That's right, there isn't. Not a darn thing. There's nothing like a man who can think clearly and to the point.

This logician went on to say: "You can't tag the responsibility of keeping undesirable literature out of the country on the home, the school and the church." True enough, but it might be asked if he suggests that the responsibility for keeping it out of the home, the school, and the church is on the country.

Incidentally, this point of the existence of comic magazines in church (presumably he means Sunday schools) is rather fascinating. Few people would have ever thought of looking for them there, but our informant is a minister and should know. One wonders if this department and other exponents of Sunday sports haven't got the right idea after all. We never saw a kid reading a comic magazine at a ball game.

U.K.'s Better Literature?

Lastly, another M.P. was quoted as saying that he wondered whether something might be done to encourage the importation of better literature from the United Kingdom. Now, if he means an improved literature from the U.K., he's talking sense. Otherwise he's not, because all true devotees of pornography (as well as 99 per cent of Canadian veterans) know that the best stuff of all comes from there.

All this is a grand joke, of course, unless anything should ever come of it. Then it wouldn't be, as witness a recent resolution passed by an important group of women's organizations, asking the government to exclude from the country all crime magazines and to establish control of "salacious literature" by licensing and by censorship. By censorship, that's exactly what these upstanding and intelligent women asked. This would be just fine if everybody were agreed on precisely what literature was "salacious", but most political parties appear to feel that those who don't agree with them are *ipso facto* dirty-minded so-and-sos, and their literature the same. It would be very handy just to be able to keep it out of the country.

Really, ladies! Why not read back to that business about the home, the school, and the church? It may well be that kids today have escaped entirely from parental and other control—you girls should know—but it seems a terrible thing for you to admit right out in public.

Kitty, Amber and Kinsey

We would be remiss in leaving the subject of censorship without stopping off briefly in Toronto, whose Board of Control is almost always a very dependable source of wholly fascinating quotes. Last year, it was "Forever Amber" and "Kitty" (both doing well) that some of these statesmen were blasting; this year, to keep up with the times, it is the Kinsey Report.

The Controller is reported as having admitted that he had not read the Kinsey Report, but from what he had learned "it is not suitable at all for public consumption." Great stuff, eh? And there's a lot more of the same before we hit the jackpot with this one: "It seems reasonable to me that we should have a censor board for literature."

It may seem reasonable to the Controller, but to a great many people it doesn't seem reasonable at all.

Censorship may be a topic with limitless possibilities, but any reader of the daily blats knows that hootch is much better. Get the boys talking about liquor and they really go to town, surpassing even their very best efforts on Sunday sport.

How about this one, coming from a church group: "There is no more important issue confronting the voters of Ontario than that of the liquor problem." That one should have gone over big at the Soviet Embassy, where doubtless the vodka flowed all night.

What seems so strange about this drinking talk from so many (but by no means all) church people is that, to the layman, it often appears to be in direct contradiction to various very important teachings. For example, listen to these, from various of the clergy: "Abstinence is right and drinking is wrong." "The bottle and the cross are in the field and the bottle is winning." And so on. But then read these and ponder. From John 2:10, 11: "Every man at the beginning doth set forth good wine; and when men have well drunk, then that which is worse: but thou hast kept the good wine until now. This beginning of miracles . . ." From Timothy 5:23: "Drink no longer water, but use a little wine for thy stomach's sake and thine often infirmities."

Whom are we to believe, because, beyond any reasonable doubt, there are two separate and conflicting points of view expressed here? Many of the clergy spend a good deal of time preaching against over-indulgence in anything, including alcohol, and they are about as right as anybody can be, but the few who find a pet hobby-horse and ride it all over the front pages can't expect to be taken seriously by anyone except the very gullible and lovers of the odd.

Ontario in the Van

Here's a peach which it would be a shame to omit. In claiming that Ontario leads all Canada in the number of its evil-doers—which will make 'em mad down Montreal way—a prominent social service expert lists indiscriminately the following among his evils: abortion, consumption of beverage alcohol, and murder. Now, is that rational? Is the guy who stops off for a quick ale after a hard day's work no better and no worse than a hatcher-slayer or an industrious abortionist?

You see why reading the papers carefully can be such a fascinating pastime?

Let's close with an old favorite. A church group goes on record as registering a vigorous protest against commercialized sport and amusement on Sunday, and a prominent pastor declares that Sunday school attendance has been terribly affected by the city's action in opening parks and rinks on Sunday. Why are people always giving this thing a religious slant? Sunday sports might be a religious issue if there was anyone who advocated permitting sports at a time or place which might interfere with normal religious worship. No one does. The Bible asks that the Sabbath be kept holy, but it is difficult for the layman to understand wherein it is more unholy to, say, play or watch baseball than it is to listen to the radio or read a magazine. Healthy outdoor exercise has probably a more salutory influence on the average man than going to church, if anyone wants to step right out and be frank about it.

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LONDON LETTER

If You're Wise You Won't Argue Partition Question In Eire

By P. O'D.

London.

POLITICS and religion are two subjects which the sensible visitor to Ireland will treat with the hesitant care of a British official who has just received from Jerusalem a bulky parcel that ticks. It doesn't do to open the things; and if they are opened, it is better to stand well to one side.

About religion, happily, there is not quite so much reason for caution, for the simple reason that it is not a subject which the Irish—the people of Eire, that is—are much inclined to discuss. They are devoutly and overwhelmingly Catholic, and they take their religion for granted. So far as they are concerned, there is nothing to argue about.

For the Protestants among them there seems to be nothing but respect and tolerance, and this feeling of friendly forbearance is fully returned. I met a number of Protestants, and they certainly appeared to be completely unconscious of any discrimination against them, either social or otherwise, on account of their beliefs.

But then, of course, the Protestants in the South form only a small section of the community, unlike the North where the two elements are so evenly divided and so bitterly opposed. In Eire religion and politics are not so inextricably and dangerously mixed up together. The explosive elements may be there, but not in the same proportions, and there is no detonator to set the mixture off. Nor is anyone eager to supply one.

A very striking instance of this spirit of friendly cooperation was brought to my attention in the city of Galway. The Catholic community, it seems, was planning to build a new cathedral, but was finding difficulty in raising the large amount of money required. Thereupon the Protestants, who occupy the Church of St. Nicholas, one of the oldest and most beautiful in Ireland, suggested that the Catholics should take it over, as it was much too big for their own needs. The offer was, for various reasons, declined, but that it should have been made at all shows the happy spirit that reigns there.

About politics I heard a good deal of talk, but much less than I had expected and much quieter in tone. Most of the fire in Irish politics seems to have burned down. It may still smoulder among the embers, but naturally one is careful not to start poking them about. I had thought that, with the General Elections held so short a time ago, there might still be a lot of sparks in the air. There were none.

De Valera's Departure

The thing that struck me most was what seemed to be the general apathy towards the departure of Mr. De Valera—so dominant a figure, so long in control, so active throughout the most troubled and tragic period of modern Irish history. You might expect that his defeat would leave a feeling of bitterness among his supporters, and a corresponding sense of triumph among those who had opposed him. I saw little sign of either, but rather a general acceptance of change as inevitable.

It may be that this impression I got of a readiness to accept Mr. De Valera's defeat almost with a feeling of relief was due partly to the fact that most of my stay in Ireland was spent in the rural West. Irish farmers have for a long time had the feeling that their interests were being sacrificed to those of the towns, and to the desire of the government to build up urban industries. In their eagerness to get from Britain coal and other raw material, the government and especially Mr. Sean Lemass, the Minister of Finance, are said to have made very bad bargains with Britain—bad, that is, from the point of view of the farmer.

How well-founded this grievance may be, I cannot say, but I was more than once assured that Irish farmers are already more confident and prosperous and that prices are better. Certainly there seems to be no lack of money among them. I attended a sale of farming equipment and stock in Galway, and I was very much impressed by the keenness of the bidding and by the size of the rolls from which purchasers peeled off what it took.

British Government's Fault

To return to the topic of politics, there is one subject which the visitor would do well to treat with the utmost care, and that is Partition. It is astonishing how widespread and how bitter is the resentment in Eire at the division of Ireland. And there is a very general conviction that this is chiefly the fault of the British government, which, in the popular view, has only to say the word to bring Partition quickly to an end. There are probably few people outside Eire who share this belief, but whatever doubts the visitor may feel he had better handle with the caution of a man thawing out a stick of dynamite.

In conversation with one educated and intelligent Irishman, I asked him what effect on the industries of Eire he thought union with the heavily industrialized North would have. He brushed the question aside almost as one might an intrusive fly.

"What of it? The big ones could stand the competition, and the others don't matter. All that could be easily settled, if only the British . . . " And he was once more in full spate.

This man was a countryman and landowner. People living in the towns and working in the various new industries established during De Valera's reign might perhaps take a rather different view. But even of that I have my doubts. Irishmen do not adopt a utilitarian attitude towards their politics. It is much more a matter of sentiment than of economics. And, rightly or wrongly, the ending of Partition has become a matter of profound and passionate sentiment. It is the one serious grievance against Britain that is left.

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SCIENCE FRONT

Scientists Evolve a New Picture Of The Universe's Development

By JOHN J. O'NEILL

New York.

A NEW picture of creation, which takes the process back to the time when there was no electricity and no chemical elements and both were created in the twinkling of an eye, is being developed by a group of scientists investigating the mysteries of the atom and the stars. They are finding that such permanent furnishings of the universe as time and space may have changed since the process of creation started.

Present pictures of the creation of the chemical elements start with a supply of hydrogen, the lightest element, or the particles of which it is composed—the proton with a positive charge and the electron with a negative charge, which combine into something like an earth-moon system to form an atom. The lighter elements combined to form the heavier elements, giving off energy in the process—this energy being the source of the heat that keeps the sun and stars shining.

This process worked well for the atoms in the lower, lightweight half of the scale but not for the heavier elements, whose formation required large amounts of energy, some of which we are now releasing as atomic energy by splitting uranium and other heavy atoms. It worked so poorly for the heavy elements, in fact, that the scientists were forced to the unsatisfactory conclusion that the heavier elements must have been left over from an earlier cycle of creation and become mixed incidentally into our present universe.

In the new picture, on which Professor George Gamow, of George Washington University, Washington, has been working for some time, the process starts with the neutron—a particle which has a little more mass than a proton but electrically is entirely neutral, having no apparent charge of either kind.

Professor Gamow visualizes the universe as having started with a concentration of neutrons. This would take the form of a gas in which the neutrons were packed so close together that the gas would be extremely heavy, unimaginably heavy compared to any known gas, for a cubic inch of it would weigh twenty-five tons.

Close-Packed Neutrons

This close packing of neutrons is possible because it has no external electrical field. Two neutrons will not repel each other, whereas two protons or two electrons repel each other with tremendous force if brought into such intimate contact.

The neutron, however, may be deceiving us. It may be like an atom in reverse, like a hydrogen atom turned outside in. The hydrogen atom has a proton in the centre with a large positive electrical field extending outward from it, and in this field is a negative electron moving in a circular orbit. Scientists now find it convenient to think of a neutron as a proton with its electrical field turned inside itself (instead of outward) with an electron in its centre; the negative charge of the electron by its attraction keeps the positive field of the proton turned inward.

A proton has a mass of 1.0073 units of atomic weight, a neutron 1.00853 and an electron 0.00054. A neutron weighs as much as a proton and three electrons. The extra mass of two electrons is believed to exist in the form of binding energy required to maintain the peculiar inside-out structure of the neutron.

If the inside-out structure of the neutron should break up, the electron would come outside and the neutron should break up the electron. The binding energy would no longer be needed, and this would be changed to kinetic energy of 1,000,000 electron volts, which would be used to make the proton and electron shoot in opposite directions at high speed.

The original concentration of neutron gas, which Professor Gamow has described in recent papers in *The Physics Review*, has 50,000 times as much mass packed into a cubic inch as could be packed into the half pound of uranium that would occupy this space. This first step in the creation process was therefore an atomic-energy explosion in which 50,000 times as much energy would be released as if an equal volume of atomic bombs was set off. Other reactions that would follow would release greater amounts of energy.

Compressed State

Professor Gamow visualizes the original neutron gas in its highly compressed state, caused by intense gravitational pressure, as having a temperature of 10,000,000,000 degrees Centigrade. Neutrons have extreme powers of combination for uniting with each other and with protons, which is the reason the nuclei of atoms don't explode under the repulsing force of the protons. Neutrons never remain free in nature; they always unite with the nearest atom.

When this great primitive cloud of neutrons became concentrated the neutrons started to unite with each other, forming heavy nuclei. Then came the process of the neutrons turning inside out, shooting electrons into the cloud and changing themselves into protons.

Here were all the particles needed for the formation of chemical elements. A vast supply of neutrons was being changed rapidly into protons and electrons, and these were uniting with the single neutrons and the clusters of neutrons, some numbering as many as 150 particles. In this way, all of the ninety-four kinds of elements and their hundreds of isotopes were formed at the same time. Professor Gamow estimates that once the process started it was completed in one second, thus changing the universe from a neutron cloud to an atomic cosmos.

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French Canadian Abbé Honored By Society

By C. D. CONNAUGHT

A distinguished Canadian scholar, the Abbé Groulx has been awarded the medal of the Royal Society of Canada for his historical researches. Before becoming Professor of Canadian History at the Université de Montréal he had studied in Rome and Switzerland.

THE Abbé Groulx, who has just received the medal of the Royal Society of Canada for distinguished service in the field of history, is a man of seventy, the unquestioned spiritual and intellectual leader of a large section of French Canadian opinion, the more extreme members of which are habitually referred to by their opponents as Groulxists It may however be taken for granted that it is not for the conclusions regarding present-day policy which the Abbé draws from his researches, but for the brilliant achievement shown in the researches themselves, that the Royal Society has awarded him the medal, which comes from the Society as a whole and not from its French-language section. In the realm of ideas he is unquestionably the most conspicuous figure in French Canada; but the character and tendencies of his work have been such as to bring him to the attention of English-speaking Canadians only on those occasions when he was being most vigorous in his criticisms of them.

It must not be thought that French Canada is unanimous about him, any more than English-speaking Canada is unanimous about, let us say, Professor Lower, or Professor Underhill. There was a time when, by his own account at least, he underwent a species of martyrdom at the hands of persons obviously of his own race. In his "Pourquoi Nous Sommes Divisés" (1943) he remarks: "I know only one kind of history, and to certain gentlemen of the University (now no longer present) who sought to compel me to write official history, and who offered me the choice between my professorial chair and my freedom, I replied at the time that I should choose the latter."

The passage occurs in a most eloquent and lengthy denunciation of the proposal—with which if we remember rightly Senator Bouchard had something to do—for the compilation of a single history of Canada to be available for the use of all Canadians, an idea which the Abbé translates into "a history which the politicians of every kind may, if it pleases them, try to impose on our schools. But for my part I think I know schoolmasters who will never teach it and little French Canadians who will never learn it."

Looking for Plots

We must remind the reader that the control of schools is by the British North America Act entrusted solely to the provincial authorities, and that nobody can ever have dreamed of "imposing" on the Catholic schools of Quebec any textbook not acceptable to the Bishops of that province. There is at present, however, such a readiness on the part of French Canadians to believe in plots against their autonomy by the English-language majority in Canada as a whole that quite probably a number of Abbé Groulx's readers were prepared to believe in this one; indeed the good Abbé may even have believed in it himself, and not merely assumed its existence for rhetorical purposes.

It is of course just as impossible to reconcile the attitudes of French and English historians towards the events of Canadian history since 1700 as it is to reconcile the attitudes of Northern and Southern historians towards the events of the American Civil War; but it would be useful to have a history in which both attitudes were fairly represented (where necessary in contrasting versions of the same event), in order that each side might have a chance to understand something of the mentality of the other. It would at least enable English-language Canadians to understand better than they now do the unique *Weltanschauung* which has inspired French Canada ever since it was separated from the French Empire—and of whose current developments the Abbé himself is the chief architect: and nobody could compel French Canadians to read it even if there were a French version.

Such a history would not be of any use for students in the elementary or even the secondary schools, but it might well be found useful in the universities of eight provinces and perhaps tolerable even in the ninth. It is, for example, desirable that adult French Canadian students should know a little more about the Expulsion of the Acadians than they can derive from the French texts in general use and from Longfellow's "Evangeline"—which is, according to the Kirkconnell-Woodhouse survey of "The Humanities in Canada", the only poem specifically named for study in the Belles Lettres course in English in the Petit Seminaire of the Collège de Montréal, "one of the best of the institutions" of higher learning in French Canada. They could easily learn more without falling into the error denounced by the Abbé, of thinking that the Expulsion was "a slightly too forceful adventure in the tourist business"—a phrase which brilliantly exemplifies his rhetorical powers but scarcely does justice to any view ever put forward by any writer in English about that tragic page of history.

Some Prophecy

A better example both of the Abbé's style and of his thinking is to be found in "La Confederation Canadienne", written in 1918. Translation cannot do full justice to it; and whatever feelings it may excite in the breast of the English-language reader he will have to admit that a good deal of its prophecy has come true within thirty years. He is speaking of the manner in which French Canadian political and intellectual leaders have envisaged the future of their race:

"Our prognosticators make their forecasts as if those great but very human institutions, which are called the American Republic and the British Empire, possessed the assurance of eternal life. Is it not evident, on the contrary, that by reason of their own over-extension these two enormous structures are destined to fall apart (*se disloquer*)? Look at the history of empires. It is beyond the reach of human genius to fashion the girders of steel which are needed to uphold for any long time these vast aggregations. Must not the British Empire, in the grandiloquent metaphor of Donoso Cortès, one day make the poles echo with the noise of its lamentable fall? And among our neighbors to the south is not financial feudalism preparing that break-up into innumerable fragments which the political feudalism of the Middle Ages effected in the structure of Europe? . . . . Let us make this demand of all our ruling men and all the leaders of our race, that they see far into the future and act upon their vision; that they no longer give themselves up to improvisation and incoherent action in the development of our (French Canada's) national life; that they do not, for the vanity of a too broadly Canadian patriotism, sacrifice us to the dream of an impossible unity; that they contrive to reserve the future; that before making up their minds about our destiny they take account of our past. God will not leave to perish those whom he has preserved by so many miracles."

That passage, with its prophecy of the break-up of the United States as well as of the passing of the British Empire, is the foundation of Laurentianism, the doctrine of the future union of the French of Quebec, Northern Ontario and a considerable part of New England in one great French and Catholic nation. It is not a doctrine for tomorrow or even the next generation, but it is one for which to "reserve the future". It is of major importance in present-day French Canadian thinking.



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B. C. LETTER

Relief Fund For Flood Victims With Gifts From All Canada

By P. W. LUCE

Vancouver.

SPRING came late to British Columbia this year. The delay will cost the province $30,000,000, perhaps more.

The snows, which should have been melted by the warm sun in April, stayed on the mountains until the middle of May. Then the temperature rose, and what should have been a trickle spread over several weeks became a rushing stream pouring down from hundreds of hills and high places. The rivers filled to overflowing. They spilled over their banks. The low lands were inundated. Nine thousand persons were rendered homeless in the Lower Fraser Valley. More than 75,000 were seriously affected in other parts of the province.

The British Columbia flood is one of the major disasters in the history of Canada. The damage extends almost from the Alberta boundary to the city of Vancouver, and from Prince George in the north to the international boundary line, though, of course, all the high lands are immune and only the localities adjacent to the rivers have suffered. Experts say it may take ten years for fertility of the inundated acres to be restored. The sedge grass that will grow will be unfit for forage and is likely to kill the cattle and horses that may eat it.

Settlers and volunteer workers put up an heroic battle against the devastating element, but it was a heart-rending fight. They worked twenty-four hours a day. Some went without sleep for forty-eight hours at a time, and then returned to the dykes after snatching a few hours' sleep. Dog-tired and dirty, they worked on and on.

The historic flood of 1894, when the gauge at Mission registered a height of 25.8 feet, has not been equalled this year. The highest reading at this date of writing (June 3) is 24.45 feet, and indications are that the peak has been reached.

In 1894 the population of the Fraser Valley was very much smaller than it is today, and the number of farmers ruined numbered only a few hundreds. It is estimated that there are 125,000 residents in the same area today. A fair proportion of them have come from the prairies in recent years and bought small holdings, often at a high price, and they are now too old to make another bid for economic security.

When a Dyke Breaks

There is no way of knowing whether a dyke will hold or break. The workers pile sandbags on top and at the sides, but the terrific pressure of the water finds the weak spots, and soon there is a gurgling and a bubbling, always at the base. The liquid seeps through. The break may be controlled, or it may spread suddenly and the workers have to run for their lives. Moments later, the protected area is flooded.

There must be fifty or sixty miles of dykes in British Columbia. For two weeks these have been constantly strengthened with sacks filled with sand, earth, or gravel. There was an alarming shortage of the precious sacks. The Kinsmen's Club sent loud speakers through the residential sections of Vancouver in the middle of the night, urging people to get out of bed and put their two or three spare gunny sacks on the sidewalk, where they would be picked up by trucks and rushed to the danger points before morning. Various points on Vancouver Island supplied large quantities, and the wholesale produce merchants of Water Street denuded their warehouses in this emergency.

Montreal, which has the only large available supply of hemp bags in Canada, part of army surplus, sent half a million sacks. The first lots came by air, and the others by train-load to Winnipeg, whence they were flown to the coast. A Dakota carries 10,000 bags.

A $1,000,000 relief fund has been started to give temporary aid to the flood victims. Toward this the B.C. government has subscribed $100,000, Vancouver $25,000, the Gulf Islands $5000, and contributions are coming in from every quarter. Montreal is raising $150,000, and Toronto $100,000. The Dominion government has promised "the fullest possible aid."

The first large private donation came from Henry Meyerhoof, owner of the Crescent Shows. It was $10,000. All banks, trust companies, radio stations, and newspapers, are accepting donations. The money is to be handled by the Red Cross. There was such an overwhelming response to an appeal for clothing that the Red Cross had to issue a "Stop Sending" request. An order to keep away from evacuated areas was also broadcast.

There are 2,000 evacuees in Red Cross hostels on the mainland, 1,000 with friends in Vancouver and New Westminster, and 1,000 under public care in Vancouver, a large number of them in the old Hotel Vancouver, doomed to be pulled down to make room for a T. Eaton store, but which will probably be left standing a little longer at this time of urgent need. McGavin's Bakery supplied "all the bread needed" for the evacuees in the old hotel, and the Pacific Meat Company gave 5,000 cans of canned meat, with more to come. Many other firms also came through handsomely.

Food Situation

Vancouver's food supplies are not seriously affected by the floods, but there is a shortage in some lines. Twenty thousand pounds of butter were flown in from Calgary, and two tons of yeast had to be brought in by air to keep the bakeries going. The fluid milk situation remains good, for most of the large dairy herds are on high land. However, there are a few hundred cows bawling to be milked in the low areas, some of them standing in four feet of water.

The lower Fraser Valley has about 85,000 milk cattle, worth $10,000,000. All the bigger places have electric milking machines, and hand milkers are so rare that in some places it was difficult to find one to relieve a cow in distress. Many of the farm animals wandered away from home when the waters rushed in and have been temporarily lost. Others were penned inside fences and were floated towards the barrier.

For a whole week, no trains from the east pulled into Vancouver. The C.P.R., the C.N.R., the B.C.E.R. Fraser Valley line, and the Great Northern Railway, were all under water at some spot or other. The Pacific Great Eastern Railway could run only as far west as Lillooet.

There was a tremendous boost in air traffic. Passengers were flown in from Penticton and Calgary, and the Vancouver Airport had the busiest time in its history. All first-class mail was handled by air, at surface rates. The postal authorities issued a request that no parcels be mailed until the emergency was over.

On the south side of the river, across the Pattullo Bridge, the C.N.R. freight cars stood wheel deep in water at Port Mann. Many roads were impassable. Nicomen Island had been evacuated. Hammond, Haney, Hatzic, were partly submerged. Fort Langley, which stands on high ground, was entirely surrounded by water.

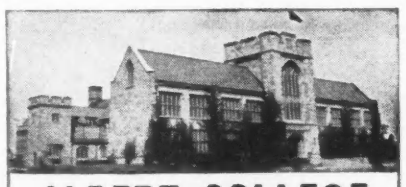
At Mission the Fraser had overflowed both banks, and the Mennonite settlement at Matsqui was in grave danger. The area on the south side of the river was formerly a 20,000-acre lake, 10,000 acres of which have been reclaimed. A slight rise would have turned it into a lake again.

There are 15,000 acres under water at Chilliwack, while across the river Harrison Mills and Agassiz have been evacuated of nearly all residents. The swanky Harrison Lake Hotel is forlorn and deserted. The Fraser River now flows over the three miles of road to Agassiz. The phone exchange at Agassiz still functions, with the operators sitting in chairs set on top of tables. The stores that are catering to the flood workers have about a foot of water on the floor.

Only five deaths resulted from the floods, and there has been no serious epidemic. Precautions are being taken, and typhoid inoculations started. People are advised to boil all drinking water.

In the eastern part of the province the Columbia, the Similkameen, the Kootenay, and other rivers are all in flood. Trail has declared a state of emergency, appointed 40 special constables and named 13 Red Cross officials to act as special deputies. Kimberley has suffered $100,000 damage. The lake at Osoyoos is four feet above normal, and 45 families have been evacuated. The Shuswap River is flooding farms at Enderby, and the seed potato crop is ruined at Salmon Arm; this crop was worth $55,000 in 1947. The Big Bend Highway is closed by a landslide.

Houses and barns are floating down the great Fraser River on their way to the sea, and in many cases the toil of a lifetime goes out with them.



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BOOKS ON WORLD AFFAIRS

Farley's Story Of Roosevelt, The Master Politician

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

JIM FARLEY'S STORY—by James A. Farley—*McGraw-Hill*—$4.50.

WITH presidential election time coming round again, Farley's story of Roosevelt's first two elections, which he managed so successfully, and the second two, of which he strongly disapproved, stands near the top of the reading list in the United States. Doubtless it was planned that way.

Jim Farley was first and last a party man, and is generally admitted to have been one of the greatest party managers American politics ever produced. Though he later played the leading role in electing Roosevelt Governor of New York and twice President of the United States, he admits that he voted "as an organization man" against Roosevelt when the latter ran against the regular party nominee for the Senate in 1914.

He took the same stand, for "the good of the party", in opposing Roosevelt's bid for third and fourth terms, and who can say, surveying the collapse of the Democratic Party today, with no leader to replace the "indispensable man" who dominated it so long, that Farley was wrong *from this point of view?* And that was his main point of view.

Farley is an Irish Catholic. He went to pray by his parents' grave each election day while his fabulous predictions were working themselves out. He was generous and loyal and uncomplicated, wearing his emotions on his coat sleeve. Arthur Krock, head of the New York *Times* Washington bureau calls his story "true history, accurate and temperate . . ."

Probably Farley is unfitted to give a balanced estimate of the extremely complex character of Franklin D. Roosevelt. But no one is in a better position to give the facts about Roosevelt the politician, and that is what this book is about. Many Canadians, who saw only Roosevelt the statesman, won't like it. But perhaps some are now ready to accept Farley's judgment, written in his diary at the time of Roosevelt's fourth nomination.

"He is not a well man," Farley wrote in July 1944, "and there is not a chance in the world for him to carry on for four years more . . . The problems which will follow the cessation of actual warfare will be never-ending . . . Vigorous leadership is necessary; and a man who is strong mentally and physically should be in the White House . . . Unless a man is really able to exert the strength and vigorous leadership he did in 1933 it is likely to be very bad for the country." Farley's judgment today is that "a large share of the world ills . . . may be traced to the fact that he was a very ill man in the final year of the war."

There are many honest tributes here to Roosevelt. "His courageous conquest of a dread affliction should be an inspiration for all time." He showed administrative daring and pursued essential reforms. "Perhaps no president since Jackson did more for the common man." He had the audacity to carry through such "magnificent" projects as the great hydro-power dams, which originated in other minds.

But Farley also learned by experience that Roosevelt's promises could not always be trusted. He was ungrateful, and unforgiving of anyone who ever crossed him. He was jealous of anyone else in the party who showed stature, and wouldn't have big men in his cabinet.

The core of the book is the Third Term issue. This issue was properly opened by a conference between Roosevelt and Farley in July 1939, at which Roosevelt stated flatly "I will not run for a third term", and said he would state this in a letter before the first primaries were held the following spring. He then discussed at length the various party possibilities for the nomination, disposing of all but Hull and Farley.

Putting It Off

When spring came, Roosevelt continually put off the promised statement, allowing delegation after delegation to be pledged to him (it would have been political suicide for many of them not to do this). Though Cordell Hull actually led Roosevelt in the Gallup Poll at this time, though Roosevelt had told him the year before "you will be the next president" and was still telling people privately that he was for Hull's nomination, Hull was unable in this situation to seek delegates. Hull's own view, expressed to Farley, was "I am sure he doesn't want me."

Hull wouldn't enter an open fight against the president, especially considering the grave war situation, but Farley, after telling Roosevelt in advance, and Vice-president Garner entered primaries in open opposition to the Third Term. Thereupon Roosevelt planted a story, according to Farley's close investigation, as he did on many other important occasions, with his favorite writer Ernest K. Lindley, to the effect that he would only run again if the Germans occupied Britain, that Hull was his choice for the presidential nomination, and that Farley wouldn't do for the vice-presidential nomination because he was a Catholic. In press conference Roosevelt failed to refute this.

In July, with the convention only a fortnight away, Roosevelt still said to Farley "I don't want to run and I'm going to tell the convention so . . . I am definitely opposed to seeking a third term." The reason he hadn't made a statement earlier—and it is of course a very weighty one—was because he felt it would have destroyed his effectiveness as the leader of the nation in the midst of the world crisis.

Roosevelt then added the remarkable prediction that "if the war should be over before the election and I am running against Willkie, he would be elected." Farley countered that from the evidence of the Gallup Poll, and with the Third Term issue eliminated, Hull could be elected with a secure majority.

All this time, according to Henry Wallace, who told Farley he was for the Third Term but didn't like the way the thing was being handled; "Harry Hopkins, Ben Cohen and Tommy Corcoran (the so-called 'palace guard' which party leaders and congressmen always resented so much) are doing the contact work for Mayor Hague, Mayor Kelly and the other bosses, from an office in the Interior Building."

So the story goes on, through the shamelessly "bossed" convention in Chicago, packed with Mayor Kelly's demonstrators, and with his Superintendent of Sewers leading the clamor for Roosevelt over loudspeakers controlled from a basement room. There is the story of how Roosevelt forced Wallace on the confused and angry delegates, as vice-presidential nominee, in spite of "Eleanor's" last-minute phone-call saying, "Franklin, Henry won't do."

Farley's verdict is that "no one who studies this convention can deny that the President showed himself a master of political rough-and-tumble, with no holds barred . . . Many of the party faithful left bruised in mind and disgusted in heart . . . It has been said that he outsmarted his opponents. . . Those interested in fairness should be aware that he told each of them in turn that he positively would not run, but could not announce this because of the war situation. All who believed him were not fools."

While this book tends to bring Roosevelt down to the level of a politician, it doesn't establish Farley as a statesman.


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MANHATTAN PLAYGOER

From Euripides to Hammerstein Broadway Remains Baffling

By NAT BENSON

New York.

THIS brilliant year in the Broadway theatre area has been a rewarding yet bewildering one in its implications. More than one fine production, which on its merits deserved an extended run has flopped after a sadly brief stand; notable among these have been the Michael Redgrave - Flora Robson "Macbeth" which recently folded after a too brief run of only 29 performances. One and all, the critics had fine things to say about the effective Miss Robson, but they unanimously seemed to find Mr. Redgrave all too thunderous a Thane.

Other good things which should have endured rather than folded were the now-robust Raymond Massey's excellent job in Donald Ogden Stewart's clever satire, "How I Wonder", Boris Karloff's non-villainous and sensitive performance in J. B. Priestley's pleasant "Linden Tree", and Jane Cowl and Henry Daniell's mature handling of St. John Ervine's rather dated "First Mrs. Fraser". Many a play, which seemed in advance to augur little, delivered a wholly satisfying measure of drama, notably "The Heiress" and "The Winslow Boy", "Medea" and Cornell's "Antony and Cleopatra".

Perhaps the most difficult to analyze of all the 1947-48 Broadway productions was the long-awaited, overpublicized, but artistically honest Rodgers-and-Hammerstein musical play, "Allegro". It is, of course, still running and may even continue into next season, but this seems economically unlikely. The unusual "Allegro" *is* fundamentally a drama set to music and dancing, rather than a typical musical comedy extravaganza like the Visiting Fireman's favorite, "Annie, Get Your Gun". Be it said to their eternal credit, Rodgers and Hammerstein, two superlatively talented creative men in their own special sphere, did try to break new ground again. They succeeded by getting far away from the boring and accepted musicomedy pattern which was Herbert's and Kern's bonanza for so many years.

"Allegro" is a melodious sounding chamber full of nobler and worthier echoes. Its story reminded one of so many good and laudable things in American literature and drama: "Main Street" with its admirable small town doctor, Sherwood Anderson's poignant adolescence in "Winesburg, Ohio", Edgar Lee Masters' types in his "Spoon River Anthology" and, most of all, of Thornton Wilder's profoundly moving play, "Our Town", so eloquent in its dual inseparable themes of love and death. There is a definite allegorical quality in the swift-paced "Allegro" which has its final roots in the deep soil of "Everyman". Many a moment in this spectacular production was exciting, and several were charged with authentic emotion. But viewed with strict critical impartiality, the show seemed sadly over-balanced, primarily by its ultra-pretentious treatment of a basically simple theme. This theme was the first half of the life of Joe Taylor, a young country doctor; it covered the blue-and-gold weather of his happy childhood, the lyric ferment of his youth, the aging of his parents, his struggle with sex and easy money in his formative years, his abandonment of his ideals and surrender to an over-ambitious wife who goads him into the vapid heart-breaking treadmill of the "bigtime", and his final renunciation of the hollow crew of career people who have helped Joe Taylor sell his immortal soul to the highest bidder, Mammon.

As in Cecil B.'s Hands?

The Theatre Guild production of "Allegro" suggests somehow what would happen to "Everyman" if Cecil B. DeMille ever got hold of it. The presentation is overweighted with a pretentious freight of symbolism, recitativo, a bewildering series of ballets and what-have-you. The production must have cost the Guild an enormous chunk of money, but they wisely put no big names in a cast that is distinguished by adequate team-work rather than any brilliant virtuoso performances to which the colorful "Oklahoma" and fanciful "Carousel" so easily loaned themselves. John Battles, a handsome but painfully wooden young actor, and that rakish comic "villain" John Conti carry the ball most of the way. Annamary Dickey, Roberta Jonay and Katrina Van Oss contribute what good singing there is. "Allegro" (which means "Merry and bright!", i.e., "Turn on the juice if you want to succeed"!) is strictly an ensemble play. The Guild cast has been most elaborately drilled and there isn't a single rough edge left after what must have been a most laborious round of mass rehearsals.

Dick Rodgers' music is gay and tuneful, melodious and mournful by turns, wholly pleasant, yet patterned to the point where there are almost no rousing tunes like "Oklahoma's" or "Carousel's". Despite its sound initial impulse, there isn't anything at all memorable about the Hammerstein book and lyrics, perhaps because so many more gifted and deeper-hearted men and women of letters and drama have treated the selfsame theme so often before Oscar. But the opulent librettist did try, with all of his expansive and sympathetic heart, to produce something well off the beaten track and artistically as great as "Showboat". That he did not succeed, and that his theme was too downright for so impressive a garb as it wears is not basically his fault. But he and Rodgers should be comforted along with the Guild producers by the scads, nay, the truckloads of good American dollars which they have earned in *trying* to do the only thing worth doing in the theatre: produce something new, dramatic and full of real integrity.

Modernized Blood-Curdling

For a stark and harrowing evening of great drama, "Medea" really bears off the palm. The distinguished American poet of horror and bloodshed, Robinson Jeffers, found a theme to his liking in Euripides' blood-curdling, unrelieved tragedy of 2,300 years ago. In his "modernization" of the classic Greek shocker, Mr. Jeffers retained all of the primal ferocity of the original and added some especially gruesome touches of his own. Jeffers' friend, that superb actress, Judith Anderson has herself a terrific time in the title role of the barbarian Princess and sorceress Medea, the Persian hell-cat "who came from the bitter end of the Black Sea", helped Jason, the Argonauts' captain, steal the Golden Fleece and married him.

To quote a deft yet unkindly remark of a famous stage designer, Judith Anderson "crawled all over the scenery". As the tragic wife of the fickle Jason, Miss Anderson out-Orsons Mr. Welles. She writhes, grimaces, yelps, moans and undulates all over the stage in a perfect ecstasy of woe.

You feel as a realist that Jason would have been crazy as a loon to have stayed with her in that gloomy and macabre pile of pillars they called home. That he went for the blonde and beauteous King Creon's daughter was a reflection on his



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morals rather than amatory judgment, for Medea was the type of ghoul-girl who could have been happily married only to some warlock with Draculine instincts.

"Medea", as Jeffers recast and Judith enacted it, is essentially a Grand Guignol type of tragedy that provides an emotional haymaker if one lets himself get really submerged in the grim waves of horror piled on horror. Miss Anderson, starkly abetted by the sinister Florence Reed and Grace Mills, really has a field day with the overwhelming violence of the tragedy. She vigorously overacts it, but it is the kind of play that would suffer most from pianissimo treatment. We saw it twice, once with the elegant and fragile John Gielgud as Jason being trampled into the footlights by the dynamic Judith, and the second time with a more robust, less gentlemanly Jason in the person of that zestful actor, Dennis King, in whom there is just the right measure of Swift's Premium Product for this job.

Ancient Heavyweight

Neither Euripides nor Robinson Jeffers did much to develop the character of Jason as it should have been competently and thoroughly drawn, to show better why the fierce Colchian princess sacrificed home, family and native land to help him take the Golden Fleece. Jason was certainly the heavyweight champion of his distant day and must have been the unanimous choice of all the Peloponnesian sportscasters of his day as the All-Aegean full-back. He merits more vigorous characterization than either the gentlemanly officer of Mr. Gielgud or the rugged stevedore of Dennis King. Failure on the parts of both playwrights to register Jason adequately and give Medea a real he-man with the definite mental qualities of soldierly leadership leaves Miss Anderson's Medea battling spooks like an eloquent madwoman in an abandoned Bedlam. Without a proper human foil to give his reasons for casting her aside, Medea becomes the unreasoning villainess rather than the heroine of the tragedy.

It is a peculiarly gruelling play and one feels consoled that it all happened 2,300 years ago and not in our time—until one opens the *Journal American* or the *Daily News* and reads every other day of some aberrated modern Medea in Jersey, Queens or Connecticut doing away with her children and possibly herself for the selfsame reasons. Which certainly proves that Euripides' horrific theme is timeless. Certainly, Miss Anderson has never had a more suitably violent vehicle for her stormy talents than this. It has registered S.R.O. on Broadway for some time—even though there isn't a single "laff" in it.

• •

Fame Nearly Came To Roche's Point

By J. E. MIDDLETON

Roche's Point lands on Lake Simcoe have played an interesting role in Canadian history. Nearly a century and a half ago they were being recommended as a seat of government.

IF YOUR summer cottage is within shouting distance of Roche's Point on Lake Simcoe you are on storied ground. For an Eminent Person long ago decided that here was the proper site for the Capital of Upper Canada. York (he thought) was probably good enough for peace-times, as Lake Ontario gave easy communication with Niagara, Kingston and Montreal, but in war it was too exposed, as the Americans had proved in April, 1813.

The war had been over for five years but the memory of the raid rankled, especially in military minds. The Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada was a soldier who had commanded the Guards at Waterloo. "Now, Maitland," said the Duke, as the French grenadiers came up the rise to within easy musket-range, "Now, Maitland, now's your time"; and a well-aimed volley withered the advance; prelude to the final cavalry charge which broke Napoleon.

So Sir Peregrine Maitland was a seasoned warrior, acting and thinking soldierly. He had even won a wife by audacious frontal attack. No ordinary commoner of the time would have lifted his eyes to Lady Sarah Lennox, daughter of the Duke of Richmond. Maitland lifted both eyes and hands, for he carried her off without the family's consent, or knowledge, and married her.

The Duke, being a sportsman, made the best of this elopement by forgiving the young couple and extending his lofty patronage to the bold son-in-law. So when His Grace came to Quebec as Governor of Canada, Sir Peregrine was his Lieutenant in Upper Canada.

The Assembly at York had made a generous appropriation for the improvement of Government House, but Sir Peregrine was in no hurry to spend the money. He informed Lord Bathurst in a despatch dated July 3, 1819, that "should the Seat of Government be removed the selling value of the residence should not be beyond the reach of any individual inclined to purchase."

Then he recommended the Lake Simcoe site for these reasons, "The position is central, removed from the frontier, and there is reason to believe that you may establish an interior navigation between it and the Ottawa, a circumstance which both in a military and civil point-of-view appears of the last importance. Some Indians at Lake Simcoe have assured me that with the exception of one day's march, the journey might be made in canoes. How far a communication for larger vessels may be rendered practicable is yet to be learned, but having obtained the Duke of Richmond's permission to employ our Engineers in the Survey, I shall hope to lay before Your Lordship more satisfactory information. Seven or eight years, be the result what it may, must elapse in preparation before the Seat of Government can be established in a situation yet unpeopled."

Less than two months after this despatch was written the Duke of Richmond died of hydrophobia. He had been bitten by a pet fox. Maitland continued in office for nine years more, and though the Roche's Point lands were reserved as a Government holding, nothing else happened. The officials of York turned a frosty eye on the Lieutenant-Governor's plan to drive them into the wilderness.

Half a century later, after Confederation, J. D. Edgar, who is remembered as a Speaker of the House, bought the Government reservation for a summer estate.

Some young and muscular historian, fond of canoeing, might usefully employ a vacation in looking up the early Survey Notes of the Royal Engineers, and then making the journey from the Ottawa to Lake Simcoe. It would be a trip full of variety, and the fishing would be good.

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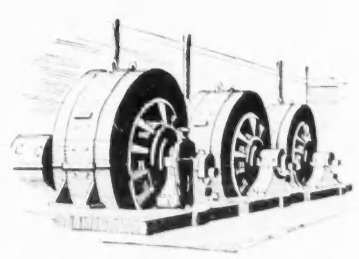
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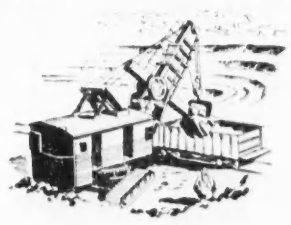
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By JOHN H. YOCOM

ASSESSMENT OF MEN—by the O.S.S. Assessment Staff—*Clarke, Irwin—$6.50.*

LIKE the other departments of modern warfare, the Office of Strategic Services, the United States' cloak-and-dagger contribution, was as devilishly scientific as brain trusts with an unlimited budget could make it. Since O.S.S. tasks covered every job from sabotage to running a Japanese print shop, the high grade recruits were screened until refined personnel stuff could pass through a psychological silk screen. The O.S.S. staff has issued a complete report of that three-day sifting in a unique document of military interest. Candidates from civilian life and the services were mysteriously taken by bus to a secret country-house selection centre at Fairfax, Virginia (at other locations later.) There psychologists and psychiatrists with scientific and patriotic blood in their eyes designed and carried out, for the first time in the U.S., testing procedures based on a study of the whole personality in a social environment.

The screens included not only the familiar paper tests (*e.g.*, I.Q. type) but group and individual situation tests that sampled for leadership, emotional stability, threshold of frustration, ability to tell and maintain a lie or, to put it more politely, to "cover". The lengthy Stress Interview, conducted by a rapid cross-questioning under a spotlight in a dark room, measured emotional stability under strain. Throughout the trial period candidates assumed a faked, cover personality, and woe to him who forgot it for one split second! Unfortunately this comprehensive scheme was commenced only in October 1943, too late for any satisfactory comparisons between predictions and field appraisals. But the system is all set for an intelligence department to provide men for such tasks again in peace or war.

Undoubtedly the idea that every minute of the day can be rewarding when assessor and subjects live together away from external distractions has merit. The assessor certainly has an opportunity to get a mass of information about the guinea pig but some of it, we suspect, may be inapplicable or over-emphasized and thereby confuse a final measure. Selection measurements play a big part in education and business today but the O.S.S. *gestalt* method, plumbing the total personality, appears at this stage to be only practical academically or in circumstances similar to those of the O.S.S. Incidentally, long before O.S.S. tried the field-problem technique of selection the British Army's War Office Selection Board was unearthing potential officers from privates and N.C.O.'s that way. For that matter, the British Secret Service, with no fancy picking plan but with the best record in history for enemy intelligence, is almost eeny-meeny-miny-mo when it calls a bloke from third year classics at Oxford for a hush-hush job just because he speaks German well and knows his way about Europe.

Too Big For That

By MORLEY LAZIER

ROMPING THROUGH MATHEMATICS—by Raymond W. Anderson—*Ryerson*—$2.75.

THE idea of romping through mathematics seems to me a little like romping through Siberia; too big for that sort of thing. There are two general ways in which mathematical knowledge may be had. The simplest one, of course, is the usual knowledge of arithmetic by which most people know how to perform the operations, without really knowing what they are doing. A good example of this is long hand extraction of the square root. To perform it is a peculiar aritnmetical kind of dance on a piece of paper. What is actually being done is an application of the binomial theorem and successive approximations. The other type of knowledge is a deep, clear understanding of the nature of what is happening. The first individual is a mathematical drudge. He can do drudge work and he probably thinks it drudgery. The second is a mathematician, and may even enjoy doing arithmetic.

The formal textbooks on mathematics are so carefully put together, with such rigor, that the broad picture leading to understanding is hard to see. I think these popular books are probably helpful. They travel so fast, over such vast areas of mathematical information that a kind of perspective may be got, otherwise lost in a maze of detail.

The discussion on probability and gambling is entertaining, but Mr. Anderson neglected to mention the connection between the binomial and the distributions used in modern small sampling theory, and they are very closely akin.

I feel that the book would be valuable to students in the last two years of high school, not as a text book, but as a long distance view of mathematics. There are plenty of illustrations, diagrams and tables, but no exercises for the reader to test himself.

Maid And Monster

By J. E. PARSONS

THE SAINT AND THE DEVIL—by Frances Winwar—*Musson*—$4.00.

IN "THE Saint and the Devil," Frances Winwar has achieved the difficult task of producing an historical biography that is considerably more than just readable. Her achievement is the more remarkable in that she has studiously refrained from making use of her imagination, but has allowed the unadorned historical facts to speak for themselves. One does not need to consult her bibliography in order to be convinced that considerable research was required for the preparation of her book. It is scholarly without being stodgy, and sympathetic without being partisan.

"The Saint and the Devil" is not merely a careful biography of Joan of Arc. Four-fifths of the book is taken up with her story, and the remaining pages deal with the sombre career of Gilles de Rais, Marshal of France, who was not only a contemporary of Joan's but many times led her men-at-arms into battle. Surely it would be difficult to discover in the whole range of history a happier "find" for the purposes of effective contrast, and it is perhaps this skilful contrast between Joan the Good and Gilles the Evil that lifts "The Saint and the Devil" out of the rank and file of biographical studies.

Everyone is familiar, in a more or less vague sort of way, with the story of the Maid of Orleans. But how many of us knew that she could neither read nor write, that she could sleep in a field fully-dressed in armor, and feel fit enough to lead her men into battle the next morning, that at one time in her brief career she revived a dead infant, or that she once made a very definite attempt to commit suicide?

Gilles de Rais had no inclination for war after the tragic death of Joan of Arc. At the age of twenty-eight he retired to one of his two dozen castles, the furnishings alone being estimated at eight million dollars of our money. Undoubtedly deeply influenced by the martyred Maid's authentic touch with powers out of this world, Gilles devoted his life and his fortune to the quest of the philosopher's stone and communication with His Satanic Majesty, believing himself immune from harm since he carried under his skin a splinter of wood from the True Cross.

Consistently unsuccessful in his attempts to transmute the baser metals to gold and to get in touch with Beelzebub, de Rais began to add wholesale murder to his crimes, in the firm conviction that the devil would be more likely to appear and reveal the secrets of alchemy if he were tempted by the offering of the heart, a finger, and the eyes of a freshly-despatched child who had never known or looked upon evil. His servants were sent out from the castle to look among the poor peasants for likely lads to serve as "pages" for their lord. These lads never returned. Finally, after he had accomplished well over a hundred murders, he was tried by Holy Inquisition and put to death by hanging and burning.

Impact On History

By CANON H. P. PLUMPTRE

PAUL—by Edgar J. Goodspeed—*Winston*—$3.00.

THE Christian Church—as yet not called "Christian," or a Church—began after the resurrection as an unorganized group of about one hundred and forty persons, whose bond of fellowship was a common devotion to Christ and His teaching, and the eager expectation that He would soon return from heaven to inaugurate and reign over the Messianic Kingdom upon which all their national hopes were centred. They were all of Jewish nationality, and still loyal to all the essentials of their country's religion: and even when their number was largely increased on the Day of Pentecost through the addition of Greek-speaking Jews from various parts of the Empire, the same general conditions prevailed — it was a movement within the Jewish economy.

The idea that they had crucified their Messiah was naturally abhorrent to most of the people and stirred their indignation, and no one was more active in opposition than a young man called Saul, who was training at the time to be a rabbi in Jerusalem, and who changed his name, later, to Paul.

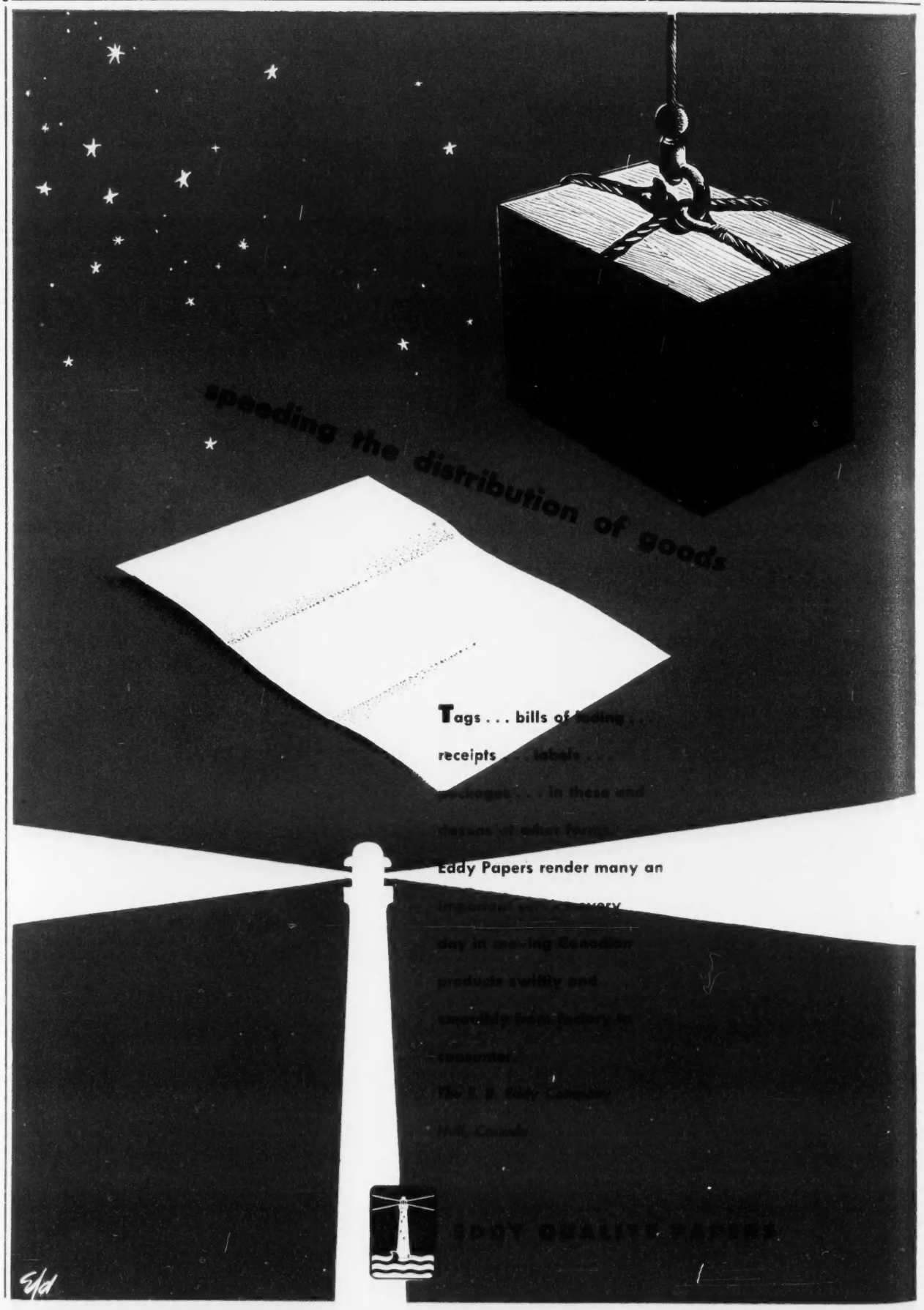
Paul's early life and education had been at Tarsus, in South East Asia Minor, a university city and an emporium of trade both by land and sea. Thus Jewish religion, Greek culture and Roman civilization each played their part in the development of his personality. But religion is the dominant factor, and so he comes to Jerusalem to be trained for an official position in the national Church. What is going to be the result of the impact of such a nature—so broadly cosmopolitan on the one hand and so narrowly nationalistic on the other — upon the conflicting currents in Jerusalem as he finds them at this critical moment of the world's history?

That is the story unfolded in this new biography from the pen of Dr. Goodspeed, bearing the simple title "Paul"; and though many "lives" of the great Apostle have been written and are in our libraries, a place should certainly be found for this latest attempt to portray the life-story of one who, more than any one else, has moulded the character and guided the destiny of the Christian Church.

In one sense the task of the biographer is an easy one, for we know more about the details of Paul's life than about those of any other figure of ancient history. And yet the task is really a difficult one: for the story comes to us from two sources: the record of his travels and missionary work as related in The Acts of the Apostles, and from the casual autobiographical hints thrown out in the nine Epistles which modern scholarship assigns to him, the two sources often in apparent conflict with each other.

Hence the need of one who is both a trained historian and an analytical scholar: to which qualifications must be added the ability to write good readable English, without allowing academic learning to interrupt the main thread of the story.

All these qualifications Dr. Goodspeed has in good measure, already well known from his volume "How to read the Bible." Supplementary notes are given at the end, and there are two useful maps.



PORTS OF CALL

For Personal and Practical Ends Britain Bids Visitors Welcome

By A. J. SCOTT

BRITAIN is refurbishing her war-scarred threshold and brushing up her welcome mat in preparation for the influx of an estimated 500,000 overseas visitors in 1948. Attracted by the greatest panorama of tourist attractions ever presented by any country in any one year, these visitors—and the "hard" currency they will leave behind them when they depart—represent to Britons an invaluable measure of relief from the economic crisis with which they have been faced.

With the ultimatum "Export or die" still ringing in her ears, Britain moves slowly but surely away from this threat of economic disaster, and stopping momentarily to take stock, finds that tourism—her great invisible export—has emerged as a most significant factor in the crucial struggle. Consequently, this year the government is pulling out all stops to offer visitors a continuous galaxy of events that would do credit to any nation, let alone one recently ravaged by war.

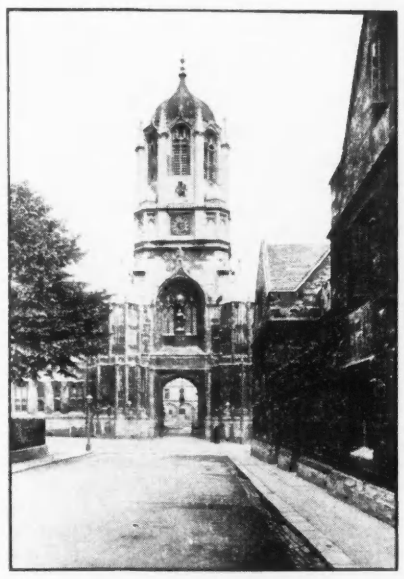
The relative importance of tourism in the British export economy can be gauged by a quick survey of 1947 figures. Overseas visitors to Britain last year spent approximately $120,000,000, with 40 per cent of the sum being "hard" currency. Of this total, $37,000,000 represents the expenditure—within the country and on British-owned ships and aircraft—by visitors from the United States alone. These figures make tourism one of the largest single items of Britain's total export trade to America. The value of textile exports to America in the same period was $36,000,000; of beverages, $33,000,000; machinery, $8,000,000; while the totals for chemicals, pottery and glass, etc., were somewhat lower.

What Can Be Done

From these figures it is clear that the value of the tourist industry is already proven but the Government feels that they are a token only of the potential of the industry as a factor in restoring a favorable balance of trade. To develop this potential, they have the Summer and Fall months of 1948 studded with events that appeal to all tastes and interests, ranging from the athletic to the aesthetic.

On the athletic side, the greatest single attraction is the 14th Olympic summer games from July 29 to August 14. For these two weeks, Britain will be the stage on which the cream of the world's athletes will demonstrate their prowess. With the competitors will come thousands of enthusiastic spectators representative of almost every country in the world, providing Britain with her most arduous task in the role of host. In addition to the Olympics, there are many other attractions of international standard for the sports-minded. There are, for instance, the Test Matches against Australia, the Curtis Cup Match against women golfers from America, the World's Archery Championships in London, the World's Table Tennis Championships, the World's Billiards and Professional Snooker Championships, an international Cross Country Race at Reading, and the tour in Britain of Bowls teams from America and South Africa—all in addition to such great annual events as the Derby, Wimbledon, the Cup Final, Royal Ascot, Henley Royal Regatta and many others.

A week after the Olympic Games, the second International Festival of Music and Drama opens at Edinburgh, and visitors are expected from all parts of the world for an event which, although only in its second year, is rapidly becoming established as the world's premier Festival of the arts. This year, as last, the Festival Society has brought the world's finest Music, Opera, Ballet and Drama to the picturesque and romantic capital of Scotland. The Glyndebourne Opera under the direction of Carl Ebert will give a three weeks Mozart season; the American National Theatre Academy will present Othello at the Royal Lyceum Theatre with Orson Welles in the title role; the Sadler's Wells Ballet will give a two weeks repertory season, including a new production; Artur Schnabel, Yehudi Menuhin, Louis Kentner, Piatigorsky, the Concertgebouw Orchestra from Amsterdam, the Augusteo Orchestra from Rome and many other individual artists and orchestras of a similarly high calibre will combine their talents to ensure three magnificant weeks of Music and Drama.



TOM TOWER, OXFORD

Another major event is the Shakespeare Festival which continues from April 15 to September, allowing visitors to the Olympic Games or Edinburgh to include it in a glorious three-in-one holiday. The Shakespeare Festival is held at the magnificent Memorial Theatre at Stratford-on-Avon.

Other events too numerous to be described fully, include the agricultural show of the Bath and West and Southern Counties Society, founded in 1777; the National Eisteddfod, the Welsh annual Festival of music and the arts; the unveiling of the Roosevelt Memorial; Art Exhibitions and other events covering every possible interest.

To attract the dollar-bearing tourist the British Government has not limited its efforts to providing this unprecedented list of attractions. They have taken steps to minimize such necessary evils as passport and visa regulations, port regulations, custom laws, and clothes, food and gasoline rationing. Recently Harold Wilson, President of the Board of Trade, disclosed a plan to let foreign tourists spend their money for clothes in Britain without worrying about ration tickets. The plan which became effective May 1, also made provision for extra gasoline for tourists who bring an automobile or buy a new one in Britain.



VILLAGE IN SOMERSET



VALLEY OF THE WYE

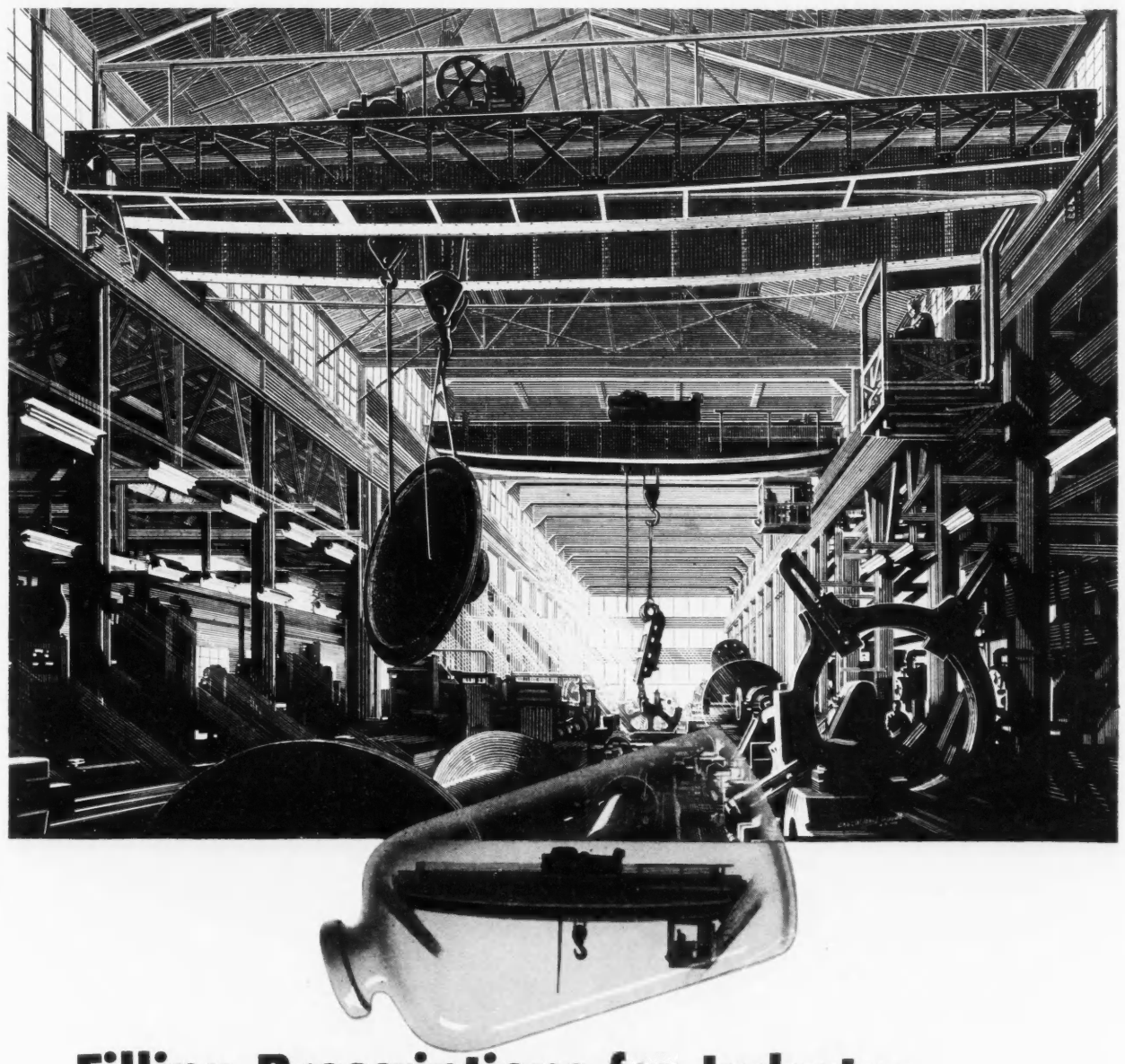
An abstract but nevertheless important attraction in "The Old Country" is the justly famous traditional British welcome. "Britain will welcome you with warm and friendly hospitality" is the theme of much of the tourist advertising being done by the British Travel Association, the semi-official government agency promoting the tourist business, and Canadian visitors are finding this is no idle boast.

Tourism as an export is almost a tailor-made commodity for Britain in her present struggle for survival, for tourism is unique in that it calls for practically no import of raw materials to produce the goods. Tourism in the main sells services and the attractions of the country and even in such a case as tourist consumption of food, the money left in payment enables the government to import more food than has been consumed. Thus, from every aspect, the Canadian and United States tourist visiting Britain in 1948 is a precious commodity and as such is assured of an even more cordial welcome than he would normally expect to receive.

The Crime Calendar

By J. V. McAREE

NO other writer with such a copious output can match Agatha Christie in her surprise ending, which nevertheless follows strictly the principle of the good detective story in that the least suspected person must prove in the end to be the culprit. She is generally able to supply a double twist. On the second last page the hitherto unsuspected character holds out his arms for the handcuffs, and to his astonishment finds the policeman, at the suggestion of Hercule Poirot, claps them on the man standing beside him. The familiar pattern is to be seen in **There is a Tide,** (Collins, $2.50) her latest book. It is perhaps not quite as good as half a dozen of Mrs. Christie's best, but it is at least equal to her average, which is considerable praise . . . Octavus Roy Cohen has written fifty-six books and obviously has in the process become a skilled if not an inspired craftsman. His **My Love Wears Black** (Macmillan, $2.50), is, we believe, one of his best and we enjoyed it more than any others of his long list which we remember . . . . William Irish stands not far from the head of the class, if not actually at the head, in the matter of writing dramatic and thrilling stories of crime. His **Phantom Lady** was a masterpiece. His collection of shorter pieces, **After-Dinner Story,** was another; and now he matches it with **Dead Man Blues** (Longmans Green, $3.00). We do not expect to read anything as good as Fire Escape, one of the items, until Mr. French produces another collection. Surely he cannot long escape the short story anthologists, if indeed he has been able to do so up to the present time.



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For over 50 years, the Dominion Bridge Company has been engaged in prescribing for the handling requirements of Canadian industry—and filling the prescriptions with a great variety of cranes and specialized equipment. The following is a typical example:

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FILM PARADE

Don't-Let's-Have-Any-Trouble Attitude in "B.F.'s Daughter"

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

WHILE "B. F.'s Daughter" wasn't one of the more stimulating Marquand novels, the treatment it received on the screen shouldn't happen to a Little Colonel story. John P. Marquand's occasional, irritated observations on human behavior have been blandly smoothed out, and any edge his original characters may have possessed has been carefully blurred. B. F.'s Daughter (Barbara Stanwyck), her indulgent, capitalist father (Charles Coburn) and her restless husband (Van Heflin) are now exactly like the high-handed heroines, the rich, indulgent fathers and the restless husbands portrayed in any half-dozen standard productions starring Barbara Stanwyck, or Charles Coburn or Van Heflin.

The film is entirely typical of Hollywood's Now-don't-let's-have-any-trouble attitude in dealing with even mildly provocative material. The screen has become relatively fearless in the matter of rude, generalized burlesque (e.g. "The Senator Misbehaves"); but it still shies away from satire applied to out-of-the-way types —the New Deal economists, high-toned professors, yearning lady decorators, cocktail intellectuals and genteel conservatives whom John P. Marquand takes so much pleasure in needling. No current novelist does a brisker business with Hollywood than Mr. Marquand, yet the special faculty that has made him widely popular is always sedulously eliminated before his work reaches the screen. Almost anyone, except John P. Marquand, could have written the film versions of "The Late George Appley" and the current "B. F.'s Daughter."

In the original novel, for instance, Tom Brett, a rough-minded intellectual, unflinchingly devoted to his own interests, grew tired of being pushed around by his wealthy managing wife and took up with a more comfortable type in the Pentagon Building. This quite conceivable situation, however, was altogether unthinkable to the re-write boys in Hollywood. So they worked out a solution of their own. When B. F.'s Daughter arrives in Washington to investigate her husband's behavior, she finds that the woman he is so mysteriously entangled with is a blind refugee from a European concentration camp and that Tom's only interest is in getting her rehabilitated. This switchover from philanderer to soft-hearted philanthropist was no trouble at all, and put the happy ending which Mr. Marquand had gone to considerable pains to avoid, in plain sight.

Probably John P. Marquand's own solution under these circumstances is just to pick up his cheque and look the other way.

SWIFT REVIEW

ARCH OF TRIUMPH. Screen version of the Erich Maria Remarque novel dealing with Paris in 1938-39. With Charles Boyer and Ingrid Bergman, the latter in a role a little too loose to fit her particular talents.

THE MIRACLE OF THE BELLS. How the supernatural takes a hand in helping a Hollywood press-agent (Fred MacMurray) give a deceased movie star (Valli) the funeral of her dreams. Egregious.

NORTHSIDE 777. An impressive and often exciting documentary-drama, involving journalism, murder and justice. With James Stewart.

STATE OF THE UNION. Frank Capra version of the prize-winning political drama, with Spencer Tracy as the candidate who would like to be both President and right, and the two ladies (Katharine Hepburn, Angela Lansbury) who go to work on him. Entertaining.

THE SAINTED SISTERS. Two pretty lady crooks (Joan Caulfield and Veronica Lake) invade a sleepy village of the Nineties. How the girls change the village and what the village does to them makes a story of considerably less than moderate interest.

NEW BOOKS ON MUSIC

"Les Neuf Symphonies de Beethoven" by Rene Girard (Fides, $1.50) is a handy and economical book for students who are studying analysis of the famous nine and who can read French. Frequent thematic illustrations accompany discussions of phrases and developments.

Max Graf in "From Beethoven to Shostakovich" (McLeod, $5.50) is the latest work from the pen of the eminent Viennese critic, having as its origin, the romance and psychology of musical composition.

Nine distinguished authorities, including the New York *Herald Tribune* critic Virgil Thomson, the British novelist E. M. Forster, and pianist Olga Samaroff, say what they think about the aims and scope of music criticism in "Music and Criticism", a symposium edited by R. F. French (Saunders, $3.75). Their papers at a symposium on music criticism at Harvard University a year ago are a fine-tooth-combing of the aesthetics and philosophies involved, insofar as they concern the composer, the performer and the listener. Of first interest to critics, the book will be a welcome addition to anyone whose library includes any books on criticism, be they by Aristotle or Pater.

Although the 130 concertos (from Bach to Khatchaturian) analyzed in "Victor Book of Concertos" by Abraham Veinus (Musson, $5.) are all R.C.A. recordings, R.C.A. Victor has no responsibility for any of the opinions expressed. The analyses strike just the right balance between technical and layman-listener language to make a large and popular section of musical literature more intelligible to concertgoers and record-buyers. Over 500 musical illustrations give thematic explanations.

—J.H.Y.

• •

TO THE "ONE-LINE" MAN

IF UPON the stage you long must stand
Tongueless amid a spate of argument,
With but a line and it from grandeur banned,
As 'twere a breath from out a tempest spent;
If softly you must steal across the boards,
A mood within the wordy ebb and flow,
Unheralded and reft of all rewards
Of pelf or place, yet this in beauty know. . . .

He made the silences who made the sound
And with the thunderings brought to earth a sigh;
A fallen rosebud on a grassy ground
Tells where a truth divine may sweetly lie.
The holiest loves are told without a voice;
Then, proudly quiet, let your heart rejoice.

J. E. WARD





For the proudest father in the block . . . his two best girls looking good enough to eat in garden-gay sun dresses just made to be admired.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

I Have Sung You

I HAVE sung you, my darling, all my days,
Because you told me that you loved it so;
I wrapped you warm in a poetic blaze
Instead of standing dinner and a show.
Some swains show off by dipping in their purse.
I wooed you, dear, in lyrics and free verse.

I have sung you, my lovely immortelle,
In sonnet and in saucy triolet,
In roundelay and ode and villanelle—
Nor is there any end in sight as yet;
And though my metre oft could use a crutch,
You loved it, and it didn't cost me much.

Yet here I wait forbearantly to climb
Parnassian heights this summer holiday,
Without a word that I can put to rhyme—
Without a single blessed thing to say:
My Muse deserts me and my voice is mute,
Seeing you, darling, in your bathing-suit!

J.E.P.

SAND . . . SEA . . . and SUN

—basic ingredients of summer, when swimming in a gentle surf or slowly acquiring a golden tan on the beach are the delightful preoccupations of a lazy day. The princesse bathing suit of white sharkskin ruffled with navy and white polka dots . . . by a New York designer . . . has a halter which can be detached for even tanning.

BERNICE COFFEY, *Editor*

PERSONALITIES

Music in Gatineau Mills and Mrs. Monty

By ISABEL ARMSTRONG

FOR years publishers and other astute business folk have taken off their hats to the quality of the paper produced at Gatineau Mills, Quebec, chief reason for existence of the municipality of 3,000 or so on the north shore of the Ottawa River. To the majority of other citizens of Canada, the small town has just been a speck on the map, if there at all. Even the neighbors who knew it best did not dream until lately that the industrial community would think up, launch and give able leadership in the formative stages to a cultural movement now well on its way to embracing the whole of the Dominion.

So far as up-to-the-minute history is concerned, the idea of a National Federation of Music Associations of Canada originated with the Saint Cecilia Music Club of Gatineau Mills shortly after it was organized in September 1946.

For the founder, Mrs. John Cogsdell Monty, such nation-wide cooperation on behalf of music and musicians was a long cherished ideal. The psychological moment seemed to have arrived to do something definite about it. With the wholehearted backing of the president, Miss Alfreda Dorey, and the entire Saint Cecilia enrolment, a campaign was begun of personal interviewing and correspondence.

The first circular letter presenting the federation aims and benefits to be derived therefrom was sent out in August 1947. It must have been convincing and persuasive. Response was wide and prompt. Sir Ernest MacMillan expressed "ardent sympathy." Walter B. Herbert, Director of The Canada Foundation, said "The effort to establish a national association of musical organizations of Canada is something which deserves widespread support." Herman A. Voaden of the Canadian Arts Council was equally encouraging.

November 11 a meeting of leaders in musical activities was held in Ottawa. Principal speakers were Mrs. Royden Keith, national president of the Federation of Music Clubs of the United States, and Mrs. Guy Patterson Gannett, immediate past president. Decision was made to proceed with organization of a Canadian Music Federation and an Interim Committee was appointed to explore and draft by-laws.

The completed report was approved on May 1 this year by a gathering of representatives from many parts of the Dominion and a further important step taken—appointment of a provisional board of twenty-five directors. Under the chairmanship of Mrs. Monty, a meeting truly national in scope is being called for June 30 in Ottawa to synchronize with the annual conference of the Canadian Federation of Music Festivals. Officers will be elected and further assurance thus given of a broad and firm foundation for the National Federation of Music Associations of Canada.

Saint Cecilia

After that, Mrs. Monty and the Saint Cecilia Club of which she is Extension Director, will not be content to rest on their laurels. Already they are planning projects for their own town and farther a-field for the 1948-49 season such as scholarships, fostering musical groups in industries, music week observance.

Through war years Gatineau Mills women did their part valiantly in Red Cross and other war activities. After the first reaction of relief following V-J Day, they missed the cooperation that had given them companionship and united them as a community. The town didn't even have a movie house then. Something was needed for recreation and social contacts.

"What about a music club?" asked Mrs. J. C. Monty, wife of the manager of the International Paper Company. And so it was achieved and given the name Saint Cecilia. Immediately the members started looking around for something to do for somebody. The Intermediate School very much needed a piano. The club had no funds. Somebody had the bright idea of seeing the bank manager about a loan. He knew the townswomen and considered them a good risk. In next to no time the school had its piano and the Saint Cecilia Club a substantial debt.

"Let's hold a public concert," was the top proposal for liquidating it. To make the event novel and of wide appeal, a Family Group Program was suggested. The community hall was secured and the stage fixed up like a home living room. Five families, French and English speaking, provided the entertainment, singing, recitations, instrumental. For each item a family was seated in the stage "parlor" when the curtains were drawn back and the performers did their part in response to polite family request or coaxing. A bit of variety was added by a Barber Shop Quartet that sings so well and in such close harmony the Saint Cecilia members think it will go places.

Since there was no Canadian Federation of Music Clubs, the Saint Cecilia applied for membership in the American, was accepted cordially and sent two delegates to the convention in Detroit in the spring of 1947. Mrs. Monty had been a life member of the United States federation for some years.

Last year a bit of extension work was organization of a music club for young music lovers from 12 to 17. The juniors chose the name "B Natural" and elected their own officers who conduct meetings according to strict parliamentary procedure. A committee from the women's club is available for advice. Now the Gatineau Mills youngsters from seven to twelve are clamoring for a club and this will be one of the first items on the Saint Cecilia order paper in the fall.

The Small Town

Born at Rouse's Point, New York, just across the border from Canada, Mrs. Monty always has lived in small towns with the exception of short periods in New York and Ottawa. She understands the small town outlook, needs and potentialities. Music has had an important place in all her life as an avocation and wherever she has gone she has made its influence felt in the lives of others. In this connection, she has been a "confirmed organizer."

She can't remember a time when she could not play the piano. After graduation from Columbia University Teachers' College she married into the paper business. That involved living in a succession of small towns where music clubs and other groups flourish as souvenirs of her stay in them. In Millinocket, Maine, for example, the Millinocket Philharmonic grew out of the music club she got together.

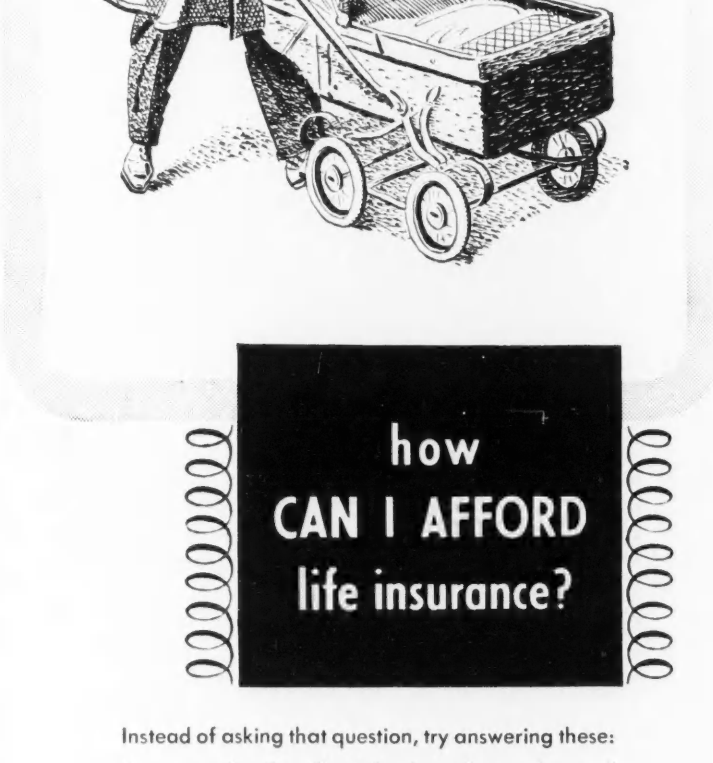
A delegate from the Dalhousie, New Brunswick, Women's Music Club which she organized paid her own expenses to come to Ottawa last November to attend the inaugural meeting to consider a Canadian Federation. Rather isolated, Dalhousie has had to work pretty much alone musically and thoroughly appreciates the inspiration closer association with groups of similar interests would give. The Dalhousie Harmony Club (men's choral), the Dalhousie Citizen's Band and the Dalhousie Concert Orchestra—all fostered by Mrs. Monty during her seven and a half years there—also have been watching with lively interest the development of a national federation. A fifth group associated with the organizing genius of Mrs. Monty is the Dalhousie Young Musicians' Club with a membership of fifty-five.

Cause of Music

Complimented upon the success with which she has launched and carried forward the Canadian Federation campaign, she said, "It was the members of the Saint Cecilia Club, the Interim Committee and all the others who have helped so generously. The Dalhousie Women's Music Club has had an important share through propaganda for years in the press and over radio."

Credit where credit is due and she gives it unfailingly!

With her musical, well-modulated voice and courteous consideration for opinions of associates, she suggests the gracious hostess rather than an efficient presiding officer when conducting a business meeting. But she gets straight to her agenda objective without waste of time. She advances the cause of music by working happily and in harmony with others in community or wider field.



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EDUCATION

To Teach Girls How to Grow into Women

By ANNE DUPREE

"A MAN is better pleased when he has a good dinner upon the table, than when his wife talks Greek," said Dr. Johnson some little time ago. In the struggle for any education at all, and then for educational opportunities equal to boys', the art of cooking, along with other domestic skills, has become a mystery to most girls, and the gastronomic uncertainties awaiting most happy bridegrooms are good for a laugh any time. Now, perhaps, comes the first signs of a turning tide.

When a County Educational Officer announces that construing Berenice is not the best training for concocting *Homard a l'Americaine*, and follows up with 160 pages of entertaining advocacy of a reform in female education ("The Education of Girls", by John Newsom, Ryerson's, $2.50) perhaps the untold millions who acquired skillful wives the hard way of trial and error, have found a voice.

In North America, as well as the England Mr. Newsom knows well, and in most other civilized countries, of every three adult women, two are mainly occupied as wives and mothers, while one earns a living outside the home. Yet the goal towards which schools and teachers strain and cram is a leaving class comprised exclusively of classical brains and pure mathematicians, who will become successful professional women, and return at Speech Day to cover their school with laurels and inspire the young. Domestic science, and the broad character forming which will provide the superhuman patience, courage and resource required by any woman rearing children are left for the not-so-bright or the social butterfly in chrysalis.

Girls who do not complete a pre-University schooling are even poorer matrimonial risks. Wrestling with the fundamentals of algebra and parrotting a half-understood Shakespearean play remain in their minds as experiences of such stultifying dread that any desire for self-education in the years of employment before marriage, evaporates at the memory of school. After eight years or so of repetitive factory work or unskilled office routine, unsullied by one "thinking" moment, even the demands of a husband, modest though they be, will strain their minds.

Co-Education

Modern education of girls has been modelled on that of their brothers, Mr. Newsom avers, without any reference to their different function in society. This he finds a recent perversion, whose corrupting influence dates from the end of the last century, when the pioneers of a higher education for girls finally secured "equal opportunities". This claim for equality carried with it, unexamined, the hypothesis that equality involved an identical curriculum as for men.

Considering the number of words devoted annually, in learned tomes and pulp magazines alike, to discussing and deciding precisely what and where and when about the psychological and physiological differences between men and women, this identity of curriculum would seem a glaring mistake. But its most constant advocates are intelligent professional women, who maintain with heat, that, apart from minor differences of reproductory organs, men and women are identical in their physical needs and mental processes.

The days when society agreed with Mary Browne, wife of the diarist Evelyn, that "Women were not born to read authors or censure the learned, to give rules of Morality and sacrifice to the Muses . . . we are willing to acknowledge that all time borrowed from family affairs is misspent," are long gone and unwept. But to incline an education to the ultimate ends of two thirds of women, rather than less than one third who will earn their own living, and the smaller number who will continue to do so in middle life, seems logical enough.

What are the things a woman must know, then, to be the paragon sung in the Psalms, "Her children rise up and call her blessed, her husband also, and he praiseth her"? According to Mr. Newsom, she must have a nodding acquaintance with administration to keep a budget solvent, and a wide variety of technical skills from home nursing to cookery. She must be a teacher of the young, whose early education depends largely upon her, and must be an artist in choice of pottery, textiles and furniture, be something of a gardener, and in addition have the qualities of character in nigh measure, with infinite patience, courage, humor and resilience. A light touch with a leaky washer might come in handy, too, while sufficient psychology to divert a grouchy male would seem essential.

Equipment for Living

The skill and knowledge demanded of a "good wife and mother" are certainly not constant, but vary from country to country and between economic levels. Says Mr. Newsom, the English husband, in his ignorance, will endure a standard of cooking which would in France justify a crime *passionel*. One woman may win approbation cooking, nursing, mending, instructing and comforting, growing old before her time under the joint strains of child-bearing and the wash-tub, the lack of leisure, isolation and lack of companionship inseparable from middle-class maternity. Another, equally praised, though now almost extinct, may see the children between tea and dinner, when they are brought down from the nursery.

To fit girls for these Herculean labors, to which, at the insistence of the advertising agencies, might be added the far more difficult one of staying young and lovely, four main fields of study are suggested. These, if intelligently designed and fulfilled, will provide the average girl with the sort of mental and physical equipment that will satisfy her personal needs, and be related to her social function.

The first is a knowledge of the mother tongue, so that the girl can express herself both verbally and in writing. By treating English as a single experience, and literature, composition and every-day conversation as different facets of the same stone, perhaps some of the permanent significance of poetry, prose and a pleasant tone and turn of phrase will be adsorbed on to the growing mind. Rather than as is so common now, "Eng. Lit.", "Grammar", and "Composition" being so many separate coats of paint applied to an unwilling schoolgirl by laboring teachers, which will quickly flake off under the weathering of outside contacts, leaving a bare and glaring space.

Anyhow, an attractive voice is considered a positive help in acquiring a husband, and will endure longer than more obvious charms, while the tones and words of a mother's early lullabies and bed-time stories remain in the memory throughout life. No better or more receptive time for children to receive a grounding in modulation and their literary heritage.

The second phase of study advocated by the author is physical education; not so many hours weekly in gym or on the playing field, but a curriculum including elementary biology, physiology and chemistry, and related to music and dancing, with the body's individual and social needs as the purpose of information. It is no secret that thousands of girls leave school grossly ignorant of the way their bodies work, and dependent upon detached and unrelated snippets of knowledge. Such questions, asked by a group of fourteen year olds leaving school, as "Is a baby bright red when it is born?", "What is V.D.? Can it be caught by kissing?", and "Why is it wrong to have a baby before you are married?" reveal ignorance as well as a maturity which would readily respond to teaching and guidance in the fundamentals of human activity and relationships.

"If all girls speak English and all have bodies, they are all members of a political society in which they have, or will have, their rights and duties," says Mr. Newsom. "Their full-time education should not end without the acquisition of at least the basal facts about the historic, geographic and other forces which have shaped the society in which they live." Asked the name of their local M.P., or who could vote in local and parliamentary elections, he found that girls know more about Joan of Arc, and much more about David Niven and Frank Sinatra, and have not even the elementary knowledge necessary to make the daily paper intelligible.

The other study vital to a balanced womanliness is the development of a skill to create, to make order out of chaos (a very practical skill for any potential mother), to be an artist in wood or sound or textiles. Apart from the satisfaction of artistic creation, women are the largest buyers of consumers' goods. Furniture, draperies, crockery, linen, carpets, clothes and domestic appliances are all designed for and bought by women. A casual glance at the monstrosities of ornamented fern stands, gilt-edged mirrors, plush covered enormities, awkwardly shaped eating vessels and tawdry ornamentation which provide local merchants with their most profitable lines makes one cry out for the education of buyers to true form, singing color and lasting beauty, which mean good taste in its purest sense.

While women are happy in a home crammed with clashing, jarring, mean shapes and colors, their children's eyes, having never known beauty will not demand it. "One has only to think of the tea-pots made like cottages, electric fires that flicker in pale imitation of coal, light fittings that look like candles, bogus Tudor houses, three-cornered cups, wall-paper like panelling and celluloid cloth like crocodile," declares the author with Gilbertian sweep. Each of these purchases, made daily by thousands of women, produces an atmosphere a little less conducive to civilized living.

Basic Domestic Skills

As a final study for Little Audrey, the basic domestic skills are included, to be learnt if necessary at evening classes specially arranged. "The theory that these skills can be attained by some sort of inner light, which begins to glow a fortnight after the wife has said 'I will' is sufficiently discredited by the painful experiences of too many husbands," says Mr. Newsom. "No girl should be content to accept the responsibility of running a home without a minimum standard of competence in these skills, and no man in his senses should endanger his comfort and digestion by allowing her to use him as a domestic guinea-pig. Here indeed is a profitable field for the Anti-Vivisectionists, who in their laudable, if misguided efforts to allay the sufferings of brute creation ignore the tortures inflicted upon husbands and children by inexpert wives."

Perhaps the most important of Mr. Newsom's list of domestic virtues is the knowledge of the principles of nutrition, the practice of food preservation and cookery, the use of home-produced foods, and the allocation of the house-keeping money on foods which will provide a balanced diet. He also stresses the need for planning a day's and a week's work, stating the truth that more time is lost, and more exhaustion caused, by lack of planning, than any other single factor save poverty.

Other candid and informed comment on the place of women in the professions, related to the dual function of women in society, with teaching and nursing, traditional refuges of the educated woman, given special consideration, is included in Mr. Newsom's breezily written and eminently sane work, which will be available in Canada very shortly. Considerable humor and commonsense, and a ready wit have redeemed his subject from between the uninviting covers of a text-book to the more fruitful plane of conversational controversy.

Though one is occasionally irritated by verbal striving after effect and an Olympian whimsicality, as he quotes, "Cheerfulness can be a terrible thing," the ultimate impression is of a civilized, alive, and sensible mind, with something to say, and this, as Mr. Newsom says, "The future of women's education lies not in attempting to iron out their differences from men, to reduce them to neuters, but to teach girls how to grow into women, and to re-learn the graces which so many have forgotten in the past thirty years."



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MUSIC

A Canadian Tanglewood?

By JOHN H. YOCOM

THE idea is not new but every year at this time, when lengthy reports of the forthcoming Berkshire Festival in Tanglewood arrive, it comes up again. And when Canadians go to Lenox, Mass., for all or part of the fourteen concerts from July 18 until August 15, as they have in other years, they will be asking the question: Why doesn't Canada have a comparable festival somewhere in the great Dominion beside green lakes and under pine trees? For a starter suggestion, why not run a three-week affair at Lake Couchiching? With the help of provincial authorities and Canadian musical organizations it could be made into a potent tourist attraction as well as a stimulus for further native appreciation.

Of course, Tanglewood is a unique enterprise. The handsome 210-acre estate in the Berkshire hills was presented to the Boston Symphony Orchestra in 1936 by Mrs. Andrew Hepburn and Miss Mary Aspinwall Tappan. In 1938 the permanent shed-like structure was completed; before that they had used a circus tent. Now the huge, wedge-shaped building with open sides can accommodate 6,000, while thousands of others sprawl on surrounding lawns, drinking in man's best music and nature's handiwork.

The concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra are only a part of the program. Some five hundred music students will attend the six weeks of professional courses in ensemble performance at the Berkshire Music Centre, commencing July 5. A favorite idea of the B.S.O.'s conductor, Serge Koussevitsky, who retires from the orchestra at the end of the 1948-49 season, this training feature was established in 1940. To its great success hundreds of young musicians in all parts of the continent can testify. Dozens of Canadians have attended the Centre in the past and many more will go again this year. Dr. Koussevitzky, supervising the conducting classes, will be assisted by a distinguished faculty of his own orchestra's principals with departments in orchestral playing, chamber music, composition, opera and choral singing. The school activities will include a large number of concert and operatic performances.

The Festival will open with two concerts conducted by Dr. Koussevitzky and devoted to the music of Bach and Mozart, to be played on Sunday afternoon and Tuesday evening, July 18 and 20, in the intimate Theatre-Concert Hall, each program to be repeated on Sunday afternoon and Tuesday evening in the following week. Three series of concerts (A, B and C) in the Shed will be given in the third, fourth and fifth weeks (July 29-August 15) with a Thursday evening, Saturday evening and Sunday afternoon concert for each series. After series B, an extra all-Tschaikowsky program will be performed on Tuesday, August 10. The three guest-conductors will be Leonard Bernstein, Eleazar de Carvalho and Robert Shaw.

A Rossini work, virtually lost for more than a hundred years, will be this summer's operatic production at the Berkshire Music Centre, Boris Goldovsky, head of the opera department of the school, has announced. "The Turk in Italy", in English for the first time on record and with a newly revised libretto, will be presented in the Theatre-Concert Hall on the evenings of August 9 and 11 during the final week of the Festival. "The Turk in Italy" will be performed for Friends of the Berkshire Music Centre only.

Prom Stars

A tall, personable, young Danish baritone, Frank Wennerholm collaborated with Dr. Frieder Weissmann, From guest conductor again last week, to give the audience one of the best shows so far this season. A certain huskiness and imperfect intonation on louder passages frequently marred the singer's offerings in the first half (a "Rigoletto" aria, Rachmaninoff's "In the Silence of the Night", and Strauss's "Zueigning"). But in the second half, Wennerholm's songs (Berlioz's "Mefistofeles' Serenade", Massenet's "Vision Fugitive", etc.) revealed him as a vocalist of massive power possibilities, able also to produce well-rounded soft notes, all the while maintaining firm audience rapport.

Good and all as the Dane was after intermission, Dr. Weissmann and the orchestra were even better. In Tschaikowsky's spooky "Francesca da Riminini" and Ravel's sensuous and appealing "Daphnis and Chloe, Suite No. 1", they ran interpretative and technical gamuts and came out winners. Although Dr. Weissmann, as in the week before, gave a far more sensitive and knowing lead than the orchestra was able to handle completely, the end results were fairly satisfactory.

On June 24 Paul Scherman of the T.S.O. will be guest conductor and Carroll Glenn, the beauteous and talented U.S. violinist, the guest artist.

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Music teachers from all of Canada, from Newfoundland, and from the U.S., are preparing to spend July in Toronto, judging from early registrations for the Summer School at the Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto. In addition to the courses given by experienced members of the Conservatory faculty, a special "Master Course" by an outstanding musician is included each year, and this season the internationally known accompanist, Gerald Moore, gives a course on "Art of Accompanying".

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All during the year while the boys of St. Simon's choir, Toronto, have been winning laurels at music festivals, while they have been helping to make the service at St. Simon's one of Toronto's loveliest, they have been dreaming, planning and talking. Only a few weeks more and fifty-odd exuberant boys board the C.N.R. train which stops at a special flag-station so that they can swarm off within a few yards of Buckeye Boys' Camp. Motherly Doris Clinch, "Ma" to the boys, cooks and keeps house for this and other choir camps. The house is a mile from Foote's Bay, a mile-and-a-quarter across the lake from Mactier on Lake Stewart.

Swimming, canoeing, hiking, archery, and general camp-lore fill the program under the aegis of Mr. Eric S. Lewis, choirmaster. His songfests, heard of an evening, drifting out across the still lake, are worth travelling that whole distance to hear. Trophies, medals and crests are the rewards at the time camp breaks. St. Simon's choir camp is financed in part by the parents, in part by proceeds from the Christmas pageant.



Faculty members of the Summer School of Church Music, June 21, 22 and 23 at the Royal Conservatory of Music are (l. to r.) Muriel Gidley, organist of Toronto's Park Road Baptist Church. Michael Head, famous English composer and singer. Maurice Garabrant, U.S. organist and choirmaster. E. S. Lewis, organist-choir director at St. Simon's Church, Toronto, and John Cozens, Tallis Choir director and organizer of church music school.

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RECORDS

Two Major Violin Works

By JOHN L. WATSON

THE best recordings of the month are two major works for the violin: in both of them a great deal of the music is superbly performed and magnificently recorded.

The first is the Brahms Concerto for Violin and Orchestra in D Major, played by Joseph Szigeti and the Philadelphia Orchestra, conducted by Ormandy (Columbia D 205). There is, I think, no other concerto for the violin — not even the wonderful one by Beethoven) so utterly splendid in breadth of conception, in grandeur of proportion and decoration and in sheer beauty of melodic invention. It is Brahms at his maturest and best and represents the full flowering of nineteenth century Romanticism.

Mr. Szigeti's playing is quite worthy of the music. He has, perhaps to a greater degree than any other violinist, the clear, mordant eloquence, the fluidity of style and the comprehensive musical intelligence adequately to interpret a work of this stature.

The recording is big and full and resonant and the string tones are brought to the foreground with marvellous clarity.

The other work of special merit is the Sonata in A Major for Violin and Piano by César Franck, played by Zino Francescatti and Robert Casadesus (Columbia D 204). This impassioned and mystical work, composed in 1886, was the composer's only venture into the realm of double-instrument chamber music. Its four long movements are contrasting in tempo but, as in the D Minor Symphony, the fundamental feeling is the same from beginning to end: one of poignant, wistful, almost religious fervour. Messrs. Francescatti and Casadesus, both so distinguished in solo performance, are admirable in combination and the recording is nothing less than phenomenal in its almost uncanny fidelity.

A Cheerful Fourth

Hector Berlioz, who said a great many curious things both in words and in music, described Beethoven's Fourth Symphony as being "of a heavenly sweetness", thereby hitting the nail almost squarely on the head. Beethoven's sweetness is frequently more earthy than heavenly but in this rather badly neglected symphony there is the suggestion—rare in Beethoven — of almost complacent cheerfulness.

Although Beethoven wrote the Fourth Symphony on commission and interrupted his work on the much more significant Fifth to do it, he appears to have been in an extraordinarily cheerful frame of mind—occasioned, rumor has it, by some small successes in his pursuit of the Countess Therese von Brunswick.

The Symphony is formalistic, rather narrow in scope and at times almost artificially pretty, yet it contrives to sound disarmingly good-humored and witty. The Columbia Recording, by George Szell and the Cleveland Orchestra (D 203) is brisk and efficient and the recording is adequate, though it could do with a good deal more of the kind of brilliance to be found in the Brahms album. The first two sides, especially, are under-recorded.

Aram Khatchaturian's "Masquerade" Suite, which has been revived here as a result of the tremendous popular acclaim accorded the "Gayne" Suite, and especially the rowdy and notorious "Sabre Dance," would seem to comply perfectly with the Soviet edict regarding the People's Music, although, in fact, it was written some years before the decree was formulated. Certainly, nothing could be better calculated to appeal to the mass intelligence of the governed than this footling attempt to re-create Tschaikowsky at his most banal. It is hard to believe that the creator of this dishwater could, in the short space of three years, have attained the originality of approach so evident in parts of the Piano Concerto.

Satirical Source

The orchestral suite is drawn from the incidental music to the satirical, anti-Czarist play, "Masquerade," by Lermontov. Thus, the composer performs the double duty of helping to parody the detested bourgeoisie and also providing the populace with a large dose of thoroughly bourgeois music, which is the kind they like and which, oddly enough, the Politburo thinks they ought to have.

The Columbia recording (D 207) is by the New York Philharmonic, conducted by Leopold Stokowski. The playing is forceful enough—Stokowski has a way with the Russians—but the recording is below par. The overall effect is one of dullness.

The odd side contains the selection "In the Village," from Ippolitov-Ivanov's "Caucasian Sketches," which is appropriately commonplace.

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The de Paur Infantry Chorus was one of the few musical organizations of any stature to originate in the armed forces of World War II. Springing spontaneously from an all-negro military formation, it gained so notable a reputation that it was eventually organized as an official army entertainment unit. The chorus subsequently gave more than two thousand concerts to troops on active service in various theatres. Its conductor, Leonard de Paur, was associate director of the Hall Johnson Choir and choral director for the phenomenally successful Army Air Forces Show, "Winged Victory."

Although it contains only thirty-six voices, the chorus sounds wonderfully massive. Every voice is powerful and the ensemble is beautifully balanced and modulated. If they lack the technical wizardry and the overwhelming vitality of a group like the Don Cossacks, they make up for it in other ways.

The first album of records by the de Paur Chorus is entitled "Songs of Faith" (Columbia D 202). It contains seven songs of varying degrees of merit whose composers range from Palestrina to Albert Hay Malotte. The most interesting are probably "Hospodi Polmilui," a little *tour de force* by S. V. Lvovsky, and "Here Is Thy Footstool" by the contemporary American composer, Paul Creston.

Hebrew Prayer-Songs

I am not competent to judge how well Richard Tucker sings the group of Hebrew prayer-songs in the new Columbia album "Cantorial Jewels" (D 206). Certainly, he has a voice of tremendous power and flexibility and he uses it with wonderful dramatic effect.

Some of the songs, like "Kidush" and "Havdoloh," are entirely comprehensible to the Western ear; others, like "Yir'u Eineinu" and "Yehi Rotzon" have nothing whatever in common with Western ideas of music or singing technique. The orchestra is competently conducted by Sholom Secunda and the recording rates fairly good marks on all counts.

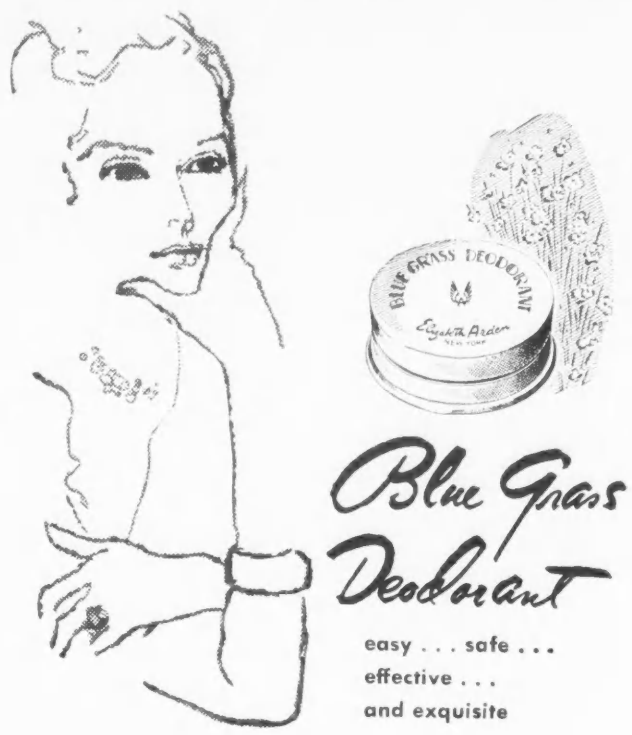
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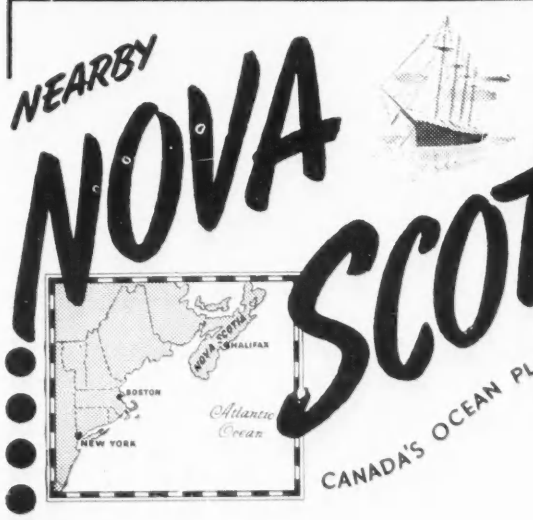


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COLLECTORS' ITEMS

Boxes That Made Music

By RENE PALMATIER

"SHE might like this," tentatively suggested the salesgirl as she wound the blue powder box.

"The very thing!" I exclaimed, listening delightedly to its sweet, tinkling melody.

Few people buying such musical powder boxes realize that they had their beginnings in the latter half of the sixteenth century, when the music box principle first made its appearance — as musical notes in watches, clocks and snuff-boxes manufactured in Germany and France. Later, the cylinder which allowed several notes to be played, was invented in Switzerland. And the miniature music boxes which appeared shortly afterward in the guise of fans, harps and other musical instruments, soon became extremely popular. The surprising mechanisms were even installed in keys, rings, dolls, walking sticks, etc.

Many of the small boxes were of exquisite beauty and intricate design. One fine example, now owned by a New York woman, has a cleverly constructed golden ornament in the centre of its blue cloisonné lid. The turn of a key snaps the ornament open and a little bird about half an inch long, covered with real green and red lacquered feathers, rises from the box. Fluttering its tiny beak and wings, it sings a charming melody. A box of this type was amongst Princess Elizabeth's wedding gifts. Another fine miniature is a beautifully hand-carved walnut jewel case, surmounted by a small walnut bear. Each section of the case is lined with quilted rose satin.

There are amusing stories in connection with some of these devices. . . There was a snuff-box, the spring of which was accidentally released by its owner, while in church. A few seconds later, the startled ears of the worshippers were filled with the lively strains of a drinking song. And a bustle, said to have been sent to Queen Victoria on the occasion of her Jubilee, played "God Save the Queen" whenever the wearer sat down.

The manufacture of musical "toys" is still carried on in Europe. And so, we have wineglasses which offer tuneful as well as liquid refreshment, cakes which play when cut and chairs which protest musically as we sit. Also, at Christmastime, there are tiny musical churches and merry snowmen on numbers of our store counters.

Original Juke Box

These delightful novelties, however, like the toy piano, bear little real resemblance to the larger instrument. The clear and mellow-toned actual music box came into being in Switzerland during the 17th century, after the number of notes had been increased so that entire simple melodies could be played.

The cylinder-type music box, perfected in Switzerland during the latter half of the 19th century, makes music as a brass cylinder, its surface covered with thousands of tiny steel pins, revolves over a steel comb. As the teeth of the comb are of different lengths the sounds, or notes, produced as the pins strike on them are also different. The cylinders play from four to twelve selections, according to the size of the box. Many of the larger and more elaborate boxes are equipped with a number of interchangeable cylinders, each playing several selections of music.

The disc-type music box appeared in Switzerland and Germany during the late 1800's. Instead of cylinders it has perforated metal discs similar in shape to our gramophone records. A metal comb is located in the centre of the square box and music results as the teeth catch in the perforations of the disc, which rotates over it. This type of box was well liked, as a large number of discs could be obtained for the one instrument. It was also more durable and less expensive. Many boxes of both types were fitted with bell, drum, orchestra or built-in organ attachment. They found a ready market on this continent and enjoyed great popularity until the arrival of the phonograph quickly relegated them to the cellar or the attic.

The "Regina" juke-box of the late 1800's was a disc-type instrument. Man-size, it was manufactured in the United States of America between 1885 and 1905, and operated with a coin-in-the-slot arrangement. With the one winding it performed for about forty-five minutes, playing a set of twelve 27½" metal discs and changing each one automatically. This instrument was quite popular in ice-cream parlors during the late 1890's. Of the same type were the automatically performing doll musicians seen at British seaside resorts.

Decorative as well as functional were the cabinets encasing these instruments. Of matched walnut, rich mahogany, rosewood or satinwood, often beautifully inlaid or delicately hand-carved, they have become treasured and valuable pieces of furniture. Where the instruments are beyond repair they may be removed and the empty cabinets converted into pleasing and unusual silver chests, work boxes, etc. Some of the cabinets had matching tables to hold the extra cylinders. Specially made music boxes for families of wealth often cost between three and four thousand dollars.

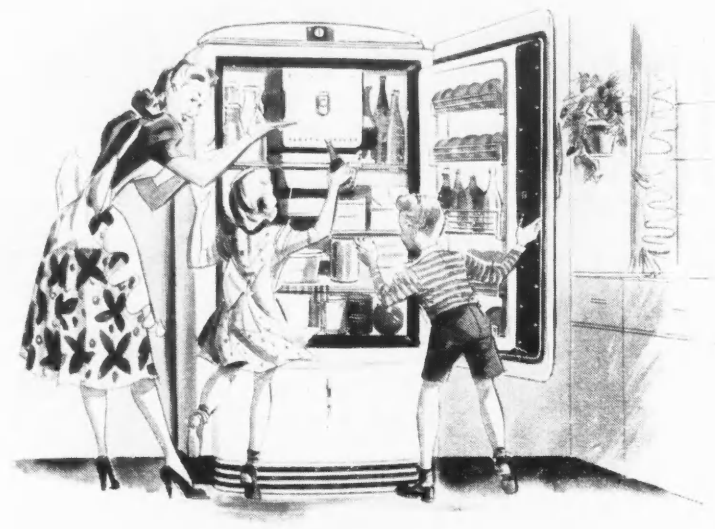
But the manufacture of the actual music box is ended. The once-busy factories have either closed or turned to other lines. And the quaint tinkling of the powder box whispers but faintly of the fascinating, but now lost, art of music box craftsmanship.

MODERN WOMAN

SHE'S the soul of efficiency, by day,
Serenely poised in the household whirl;
But at night when the children are tucked away,
In a trailing gown, she's a glamor girl.

Chameleon-like, she's a creature who
Deftly contrives, for love's sweet sake
To eat her cake and have it, too—
And she has even whipped up the cake!

MAY RICHSTONE



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HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO—SALES OFFICES FROM COAST TO COAST

PASSENGERS

The Status Quo Aboard

By MONA BARRY

MOST things, nowadays, are Not What They Used To Be. For the benefit of our public, however, we should like to put it on record that life on the ocean wave is exactly what it used to be, and even more so. "The Atlantic will be a mill-pond, and you're on a Canadian ship, too—you'll be all right," they said, slapping us on the back, and scattering the anti-seasick pills we had been counting like a rosary all over the floor. With this encouragement we embarked; only to find, as usual, our worst fears realized.

The cabins, we discover immediately, are all too hot, or very draughty; and the berths are all on the wrong side of the ship for comfort, and have all been fraudulently alloted to the wrong people, after having been faithfully promised to us by very influential friends—(who have therefore been undeservedly entertained at our expense, and are going to be Spoken To).

Our fellow passengers are all a) very much older and uglier than ourselves, or b) very much younger and more vulgarly dressed; in any case nobody is what we expected from First Class. There are two ladies in our cabin called apparently Mrs. Er . . and Mrs. Er . . at least that is what they are calling each other. Nobody calls us anything; we are outcast—but never mind We have the lower berth, and no veiled remarks about don't thinking we shall sleep a wink up there, and what our husband would say if he could see us, are going to get us out of it. On the first night, therefore, we glide defiantly into bed, trying not to see Mrs. Er . . and Mrs. Er . . offering each other a glass to hold dentures, and firmly shutting all the air chutes as they make their feet cold. We have left our dear ones in North America, and the United Kingdom seems far away. Helpless, hopeless, and airless we sink into oblivion.

At six next morning we are aroused. "Do you know what the time is, Mrs. Er . . ?"

"No. I don't. How did you sleep, Mrs. Er . . ?"

"Well, what with the squeaking, and the Feet Overhead, and Being Up So High (*meaning pause*) I didn't sleep at all, Mrs. Er . . , and I'm not sure if I don't feel sick. How do you feel?"

Mrs. Er . . is not sure either, but suggests that they should look at the lady's clock, and fancy her sleeping through all our talking.

We remain as dead, but do they get up and get it over? No. We are reduced to crawling up ourselves. The ship is still in river water, but she has the staggers. Carefully avoiding looking at Our Pills we rocket along to the dining saloon and eat a modest breakfast.

On our return we find Mrs. Er . . and Mrs. Er . . fully dressed, facing each other on hard chairs. They say they feel safer down there. The stewardess, however, insists that they are longing for fresh air, and succeeds in getting them one deck higher, where they spend the morning on a sofa facing the elevator as it disgorges its prey. The deck is cold, the lounges are stuffy, the St. Lawrence only a lot of water and some banks. The passengers have grey faces, and a deck chair costs five dollars. Oh Death, where is thy sting?

The Lady in Tartan

As the week wears on, however, the tedium is enlivened by events both grave and gay; Mrs. Er . . is sick at last, necessitating our hastily taking one of Our Pills, and promptly passing out for three hours. On awakening there is, alas, no Romeo in our tomb, and we feel as if we were walking on stilts. On deck, in company with a lady in tartan and a gentleman with a large nose, we see ourselves pass under the famous bridge which looks too low to be possible. We shall never disbelieve the Indian rope trick again.

We see an iceberg, and couldn't care less. There is a movie in a mysterious region called "The Tourist", and we go, and temporarily forget our sorrows in a cowboy free-for-all. An ethereal blonde in the dining saloon orders a black pudding for breakfast. To improve matters our waiter kindly explains that it is really a blood sausage, and adds that it is made of pig's blood. We finish our marmalade in a hurry.

We attend church on Sunday morning, the lesson being read by a young officer with amusing eyebrows. We meet some charming people from British Columbia. Mrs. Er . . and Mrs. Er . . have now staked a daily claim to the sofa, and return with news—such as that there was turkey for First Dinner; there is a princess on board, and we are to have a concert with the Indian Love Lilacs. Games are played—though not by us: shuffle board on the sports deck, bingo in the lounge, and spotting celebrities on the promenade deck.

There is a dance where all the ladies wear evening dress and all the gentlemen old sports jackets. Next night all the men wear evening dress, and all the ladies cynical jumpers. As the Paul Jones strikes up all the men disappear silently, except one octogenarian who advances beaming: all the ladies disappear silently. The Princess is remarkable for being a grey lady in a cerise dress with sequin butterflies in her hair.

"The Tourist" Invades

At the concert we share a table ("the Tourist" having rushed over in First Dinner and bagged all the chairs) with a duke's daughter modestly remarkable for nothing but an acute sense of humor. Owing to the motion of the ship, and the emotion of the Love Lilacs, everyone's head bobs as with the palsy, and the table nearly loses a leg.

And now the inevitable ship's vamp obliges by putting in an appearance, together with several men we have never seen before and do not really mind if we never see again. Mrs. Er . . and Mrs. Er . . increasingly sprightly, ring for a bottle opener at ten-thirty at night, to open something the Customs is to be told is for palpitations. Mrs. Er . . tells us that there are Things Going On which we know nothing about, and some of them Never Go to Bed at All. A large Yorkshire couple burst into our cabin one evening, and with a cry of "My friends from 'The Tourist'," Mrs. Er . . gets out the chairs. A chatty ten minutes is terminated by the gong, and they depart reluctantly, allowing us to get out of the wardrobe in our slip and finish changing.

After dinner we win the captain in the Paul Jones. As we are getting on rather well we suddenly decide to serve our public by a Low Down on Life on the Bridge. We ask if we can come up and see him sometime. The captain looks roguish, and says certainly, whereupon we are parted by the Conga line breaking in half. Next morning we nervously appear outside the sacred precincts, our note book hidden in a knitting bag, and ask to see the boss. We are ushered into his study.

Land Ho!

The captain appears to have shrunk since last night, and looks sad, and very clean. He offers us a cigarette, and we feel instinctively that its life will mark the duration of our acquaintance. We forget what we had meant to say, and do not like to say what we are thinking. We admire the photograph of his baby, and are surprised to learn that it is now eighteen. The cigarette dies (which is not surprising as we don't smoke), and with bowed head we arise, and are ushered, like Omar Khayyam, out by the same door as in we went—without however having heard great argument about it and about—quite the contrary.

That night we are sharing Mrs. Er . .'s sofa when the captain goes by. "Penny for your thoughts," he cries, with all his old roguishness, and disappears.

"What a split personality," we remark intellectually. "The captain is so gay in the evenings, and so serious in the morning—his responsibilities, I suppose."

"That's not the captain," says Mrs. Er . . . "That's One of the Others. Ever so alike they are."

We become rather pensive, but the utter, utter bliss of seeing and smelling land next day soon dissipates any little awkwardness, and a broad-minded attitude enables us to produce this really worthwhile brochure on the perils of the Atlantic for our public after all.

THERE MAY IT WAVE

IT MUST be fun to live in the light-hearted East;
When the talk bogs down, and serious subjects begin to lag,
The thing to do, in progressive circles at least,
Is get yourself all in a stew about some sort of flag.
The air is so blue with symbolic values and bits of bunting
I don't suppose they can hear our high-priced freight trains shunting.
Curved or criss-cross lines in the East imperil our national unity,
While west of the Lakes our freight rates soar with their usual lofty impunity.
Oh let them draw pretty pictures on cloth—it's a reasonably innocent pastime—
And gives us crosses, or circles, or stripes, or maple leaves if they want to
(Which are about as typical as pine-apples from a few miles west of Toronto)
But let's tell them this, right here and now, and not by any means for the last time:
Put in or leave out what you like, but don't miss the one thing that's absolutely essential,
A full-color, life-size portrait of a Mountain Differential.

L. A. MacKay

BRAIN TEASER

The Forgotten Man

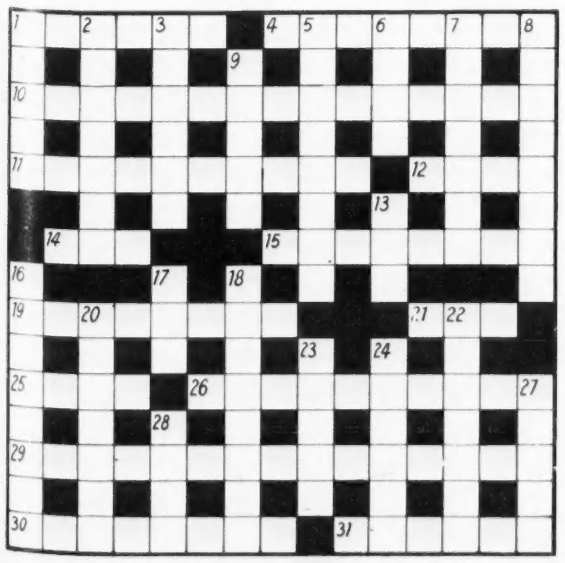
By LOUIS and DOROTHY CRERAR

ACROSS

1. and 10. John A. Macdonald was one. (6, 2, 13)
4. Our first father's favorite dish?
10. (See 1A)
11. An act of joining forces.
12. Bring it back to fortissimo!
14. Keats wrote one on an urn.
15. There must be a screw loose somewhere.
19. Surprisingly, Ted Lindsay is not the right one for this position. (4, 4)
21. A well bottled.
25. Poet, contemporary of Virgil.
26. A return of winter legs might be welcome in this heat.
29. Disputable point. (6, 2, 7)
30. Rude apes (anagram)
31. The quint-essence of Canadian fatherhood.

DOWN

1. What arctic explorers generally did.
2. Having been, turned one a delicate color, perhaps.
3. Tristram Shandy's author changes his name.
5. Green pin. (anagram)
6. This could be pear shaped.
7. Sometimes violets, sometimes cats and dogs.
8. With good faith. (4, 4)
9. 1A has his day: let this be ma's for a change.
13 and 17. Whose pocket supplies the money to buy 1A's gifts Sunday? (3, 3)
16. Useful to flop about an untidy room. (5, 3)
17. (See 13)
18. Not an old way. (1, 3, 4)
20. Fruit well battered.
22. 3.1416 into an onion.
23. Does theirs make royalty feel blue?
24. Florentine rulers in medicine?
27. Mixing green for a style of painting.
28. A cruel Marquis, leaving 30, leaves a country.



Solution for Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Anachronism
7. Peasoup
8. Britten
10. Met his fate
11. Edit
13. Eyeball
14. Lemurs
15. Dahlia
18. Soupcon
22. Apse
23. Steeliness
25. Hornung
26. Leiters
27. Sousaphones

DOWN

1. A wattle
2. Abominable
3. Hopeful
4. Orbital
5. Ibid
6. Matador
7. Pomme
9. Nits
12. Ammunition
16. Absorbs
17. Antigua
18. Stealth
19. Clemens
20. Noses
21. Mash
24. Tu Fu



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FOOD

Party Fare for June

By MARJORIE FLINT

THE month of June brings forth an amazing number of social functions—garden luncheons, and teas, shower parties and most important of all, weddings. If you are about to become hostess at one of these affairs there are three possible ways to reach a solution.

The first and simplest way is to run to the phone and try and date your favorite caterer. If you are successful, just relax and let them do the worrying about dishes, silver, food, maids, etc. (Also you won't need to read any further in this column.)

Now if the party you are planning has been devised at the last minute, so to speak, you will probably be unable to beg anyone to look after your needs. In this case you had better make the best of the situation by purchasing some of the party fare, making what you can yourself and lining up some pretty and efficient assistants.

The third solution is to plan, bake and hostess the affair with your own two hands, plus some outside help, if you're lucky. This sounds like a tall order but not impossible and there are many homemakers with the creative urge who really and truly love making, baking and brewing for a party.

Gardens are at their first-blooming best right now, so small wonder that there is a goodly crop of teas scheduled to take place soon. These teas can fall in various categories and for many purposes. The usual reason is when you are hostess to your favorite group or organization for the purpose of raising money. In this case probably the "ladies provide" under the able leadership of a convener. Since you know that the main items of the tea will be taken care of, you may like to make a few specialities to add a note of interest to the sandwich plate and cooky tray.

For the sandwich plate, a few open-faced sandwiches will give that pretty-as-a-picture effect. If you are going to make these, plan to do the kinds you can make the day before since you'll have plenty to keep you busy on "the day". Make your sandwiches and store them in wax paper-lined refrigerator crispers or shallow covered boxes. Keep in the refrigerator overnight or until needed. Then slice, if they are pinwheels, ribbon or checkerboard variety, or unpack ready to serve if they are rounds, crescents, cornucopias or the fold-up type.

You need bread about ¼" thick for most open-faced sandwiches since you don't want them to collapse from the weight of the spread when they are picked up. Ready sliced bread is ideal for this purpose and using a cooky cutter 2"-2¼" in diameter you can cut a round and a crescent shape from each slice of bread.

Here are two suggested spreads for open-faced sandwiches. These are basic and you can use your own ingenuity in garnishing them.

Cream Cheese and Chives

2 - 4 oz. packages plain cream cheese
2 tbsp. finely chopped chives
Mayonnaise to moisten to a spready consistency

Combine ingredients thoroughly. Spread on square or diamond bread shapes. Garnish outer edges with finely chopped parsley or chopped dried beef. Place a thin slice of radish in the centre. Yield: 18 - 20 open sandwiches.

Sardine and Egg Spread

1 - 3¾ oz. tin sardines, mashed
2 hard cooked egg yolks, mashed
2 hard cooked egg whites, chopped
1 tbsp. lemon juice
Mayonnaise to moisten

Combine all ingredients and spread on rounds and crescents. Garnish with stuffed olive slice. Yield: Sufficient for 24 - 2" bread rounds.

The most effective finishing touch to the cooky tray is to add something which isn't a cooky by rights but a miniature of some of the every day cakes and pastries. Some suggestions along this line would include: iced drop cakes or petits fours (use a specific color scheme if desired); sponge drops or lady fingers put together with lemon honey. The contrast in shape, texture and color of any of these will highlight the cooky collection.

If there is a festive occasion coming up that is to take the form of a supper party—perhaps a shower or a farewell to one of your about to-travel friends, plan to make it a memorable occasion.

Whatever your choice of menu is to be, beforehand planning is essential since, if you are without help, all the last minute details are yours to look after.

Make everything possible the day previous, leaving only the table to set and the flowers to arrange that day. Have the kitchen cleared for action so that you can start things rolling.

Here is a suggested menu for a supper for 12 guests. It isn't elaborate or unusual but it may help you decide what to serve. This is planned for sit down service.

Icy Cold Pineapple Juice
in Frosted Glasses
Relishes:
Radishes, Carrot Sticks, Olives
Creamed Chicken and Mushrooms
in Toast Cups
Potato Croquettes or Potato Chips
Frozen Green Peas
Jellied Cranberry Sauce
Pickled Peaches
Hot Rolls
Fresh Strawberry Refrigerator Cake
with Whipped Cream
Coffee *Gingerale Punch*
Salted Nuts

Make the Creamed Chicken and Mushrooms and the Strawberry Refrigerator Cake the day before and have the two items involving the most work off your hands. The relishes can also be prepared and toast cups made. Line up the olives, cranberry sauce and pickled peaches for a quick transfer to the serving dishes.

Buy ready-made potato croquettes and tiny rolls at your favorite cake counter. These can be heating in the oven the night of the party while you cook the frozen peas.

To frost the cocktail glasses: dip the rim of the glass in beaten egg white and then in granulated sugar. Let dry to look like frost.

Strawberry Refrigerator Cake

1½ tbsp. unflavored gelatine
6 tbsp. cold water
4 egg yolks
1 cup granulated sugar
1 tbsp. lemon juice
½ tsp. salt
1½ cups crushed strawberries and and juice
4 egg whites
1¼ cups whipping cream
1 large oblong purchased or homemade sponge cake

Soften gelatine in cold water. Beat egg yolks in top part of double boiler. Add sugar, lemon juice and salt. Stir over boiling water until thickened. Add softened gelatine and dissolve thoroughly. Add crushed strawberries and cook for 1 minute stirring constantly. Allow mixture to cool until it just begins to stiffen . . . Beat egg whites until stiff but not dry. Whip ¾ cup of the cream and add egg whites and cream to strawberry mixture. Fold in carefully until thoroughly combined . . . Oil with salad oil a 10 x 6 x 3¼" glassware loaf pan. Cover bottom of pan with ¼ of the strawberry mixture. Split sponge cake into three lengthwise. Place alternately in pan with strawberry mixture, cutting the cake slices to fit the pan. Chill until set, preferably overnight.

To serve, unmold on a platter and garnish with whole strawberries. Slice and serve with remaining ½ cup of whipped cream. Yield—12 servings.

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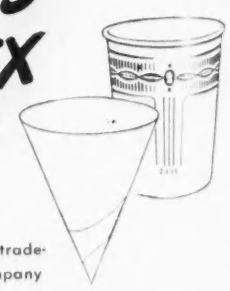
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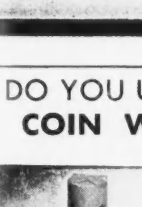
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THE OTHER PAGE

The Pink Envelope

By W. B. FOSTER

SHE was there in the lounge of the steamer Marigold this Sunday as she had been for many Sundays past, listening to the church service that came in by radio.

An elderly woman with chalk face and thin, red-enamelled mouth, she was dressed in black, relieved at the neck by a white jabot.

When the service was over she laid a pink envelope on the reading table, then left the room. As I went to the table to get a magazine I glanced at the envelope. Pencilled on it was this:

"To the mate.
Please give to any church.
$9.60.
18th contribution."

The mate came in, looked at me, nodded. "I came to get it," he said. "She arranged with me to hand these envelopes to church treasurers. I give them to all the churches in rotation."

"But why the odd amount nine-sixty?" I asked. "Why doesn't she give an even nine or ten dollars?"

"It's a queer story," the mate replied. "Took me months to worm some of it out of her and to pick up the balance here and there. The woman is driven by a strange compulsion of fear and honesty."

"Tell me about it," I said.

"All right," he replied, "but let's go up on deck."

THE Marigold was coasting down the Salmon river in central Nova Scotia toward her western terminus at Truro. Most unusual ship in the world, she was now in free-wheeling. The vats of electric eels from the Orinoco river which supplied the power for going upstream, had been switched off. The eels were recharging with electricity, like a car battery, by the downward run of the ship.

As we went under the highway bridge at Riversdale, opposite the hair tonic factory, the Marigold's rubber smoke stacks bent backward to the top deck, then snapped erect when the bridge was passed.

A hundred feet behind came Jake, the albatross, mascot from the Spanish Main. Only such bird in Nova Scotia, Jake had followed the ship for years.

The wheelhouse was empty, for the ship now travelled the winding river on a bent beam, a variation of the straight beam that was used during the war to bring home planes in tough weather.

The Marigold had no anchor. She was slowed or stopped on the river by means of hydraulic brakes.

WE SAT down in chairs on the fourth deck.

"Have a cigar?" offered the mate, pulling out a pack.

"I'll smoke my pipe, thank you," I said.

We lit up.

"This story," the mate began, crossing his legs, "goes back a year or two. It didn't start on the Marigold at all. It didn't even start in Nova Scotia. But it did start somewhere in Canada.

"There were two rich men," he went on, "both married and without children. One was a lawyer and the other a doctor. They're both dead now. The doctor was the husband of this woman we're talking about. The lawyer's wife is dead."

"Then this woman is the only one left of the foursome?" I asked.

"That's right," the mate replied.

"Well," he went on, "the lawyer and the doctor each had an income of more than $100,660 a year. So the tax on any income over that amount was 92%, if earned income, or 96%, if investment income over $1,500.

"One night the lawyer, who had been handling the doctor's legal business, was knocked out with a ruptured appendix. His wife sent for this doctor.

"The doctor hustled the lawyer off to hospital and prepared to operate on him.

"After a while the lawyer was wheeled into the operating room.

"As the anaesthetic was about to be given the lawyer said:

"'Doc, this may be the end. I just remembered that I haven't charged you in my day book with several important opinions. It's too late to do it now, so all I can do is tell you what the charge is.'

"'How much?' asked the doctor.

"'One thousand dollars,' said the lawyer.

"'I'll pay it all right,' promised the doctor, 'day book or no day book.'

"'By the way,' asked the lawyer, 'how much is this operation going to cost me?'

"'One thousand dollars,' replied the doctor."

"WELL," went on the mate, "everything would have been all right if an interne there in the room had kept his mouth shut.

"This interne should never have studied medicine. He was really a mathematician at heart.

"In spite of this being none of his business he speaks up.

"'Doctor,' he says, 'the income tax on what you're going to charge for the operation will be $920, leaving you only $80. And the income tax on what you pay the lawyer will also be $920, so he or his estate will get a net of only $80.'

"'Hold the anaesthetic!' ordered the doctor. 'This is amazing. Let me get it right.'

"'It's very simple,' explained the interne. 'You're each to receive $1,000. Against that you're each to pay out $1,000, plus $920, which is the income tax on what you received. In other words, you're each to pay out $920 more than you took in.'

"'Hurry, Doc,' moaned the lawyer; 'I feel awful.'

"'So do I,' returned the doctor.

"'But there's a way out,' chirped the interne.

"'How?' asked the doctor.

"'Forgive each other,' was the reply.

"'Forgive? I don't understand,' said the doctor.

"'He means we won't charge each other anything,' said the lawyer, propping himself up on one elbow. 'Then I won't have to pay $920 on what I get from you and you won't have to pay $920 on what you get from me.'

"'That's a great idea,' agreed the doctor. 'I forgive you, my friend, for this operation which I am about to perform.'

"'And I forgive you, Doc, for what I've already done for you,' added the lawyer.

"'It is now,' said the interne, 'safe to give the anaesthetic.'"

"Was the operation successful?" I asked.

"Sure," replied the mate. "It couldn't be otherwise when the doctor and his patient went into it with such wonderful peace of mind.

"But a few months later," the mate went on, "the lawyer and his wife were killed in a car accident. Then the doctor took sick. One night his wife—this woman who just left the nine-sixty—heard him talking in his sleep. She concluded, rightly or wrongly, that her husband had done the income tax department out of a lot of money. And she knew how much.

"When the doctor died about a year ago she resolved to see that the missing tax was paid. She didn't want to pay it to the income tax people for fear there'd be an investigation and she'd get into trouble or word might get around that her late husband was shy in his payments. You see, fear and honesty had started to build up a strange compulsion which now has her by the neck."

"So?" I asked.

"In the meantime," replied the mate, "she had come to Nova Scotia. Here she decided to give that tax money to the churches, figuring it would do as much for the public welfare that way as to pay it in where it belonged. She's paying one per cent a week. In a little less than two years she'll have paid the whole $960. This envelope I just picked up is her 18th."

"You said $960," I objected; "the tax on that 'forgiven' thousand was only $920."

"I know," returned the mate. "She's paying as if the thousand were investment income."

"But it wasn't," I said; "it was earned income."

"Not the way she sees it," explained the mate. "She says her husband always told her that any good idea was an investment."

"And she thinks . . ." I suggested.

"That's it," agreed the mate. "She thinks that forgiving the debts was a good idea."

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THE BUSINESS FRONT

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE 19, 1948 *Rodney Y. Grey, Asst. Financial Editor*

Will Britain Send Us More Cottons Or Do We Face New Shortages?

By WYNNE PLUMPTRE

Will Britain be able to fill the gap in our supply of cotton textiles that is coming from our "austerity" restrictions on imports from the U.S.? If not, we may run into new shortages like those we experienced during the war.

The chief obstacles to increased imports from Britain are the prices at which British goods are being offered here. To Canadians accustomed to Canadian or even to American levels, the British prices seem unduly high, and in many cases prohibitive. Ottawa statistics suggest that the prices that the British are charging here are well above the prices, presumably remunerative, that they are getting in their home market. On the other hand the British, who can sell readily elsewhere, argue that Canadian buyers do not seem to want goods very badly, and this may be true because we came into 1948 with large inventories. The real test will come in the next few months.

ONLY a couple of years ago the great shirt shortage was at its height. Not a shirt was to be seen in the store windows, except as a background to a tie, and we went around to the sales clerks, with ragged cuffs and collars, imploring them to let us have just one.

Now shirts are everywhere. Some venturesome stores actually put on sales. And pyjamas and other cotton goods seem just as plentiful. Yet, just as everything seems all right, Ottawa gives a warning that we may be in for trouble again. Government officials and cotton men tell the Prices Committee that there may be shortages around the corner. Apparently this gap could only be filled by the British, and it is questionable whether the British can really do it.

Figures show that, compared with last year, there is a great gap in our cotton supplies. In 1947 we imported 276 million yards of cotton goods from the U.S.—more than half our total supply from production and imports of 533 million yards. This year U.S. imports are being cut down, as part of our dollar saving program, to about 75 million. This apparently leaves a yawning gulf of about 200 million yards.

Is this a real gap? Or is it just a statistical illusion? It is partly real, but it is not nearly as big as the statistics suggest. It is exaggerated by two factors, one on the supply side of the market and the other on the demand side.

Last year's supply was abnormally high, based on very large imports from the U.S. At the beginning of the year imports flowed in because American controls on prices and exports had just been dropped. Towards the end of the year there was a new inflow based on rumors that import controls were going to be set up in Canada. As a result of these movements we began 1948 with unusually large inventories and, although imports from the U.S. have been severely cut by quota control since last November, we have not yet felt the pinch.

Prices Held Down

Turning to the demand side, the experience of 1947 was also abnormal because, all through the year, prices were held down as a result of government subsidies. (The subsidies actually came off in September, but goods continued to flow to retailers and consumers at subsidized prices at least until Christmas.) The artificially low level of prices meant, of course, that we could and would buy more shirts and pyjamas and dresses and curtains than we are able or willing to buy at today's prices.

It is gross exaggeration, then, to suggest that there is a gap of anything like 200 million yards of cotton goods produced by our quota system on imports from the United States.

But if the gap is not 200 millions, what is it? That is a question nobody can answer precisely. However, there is a clue to the answer that Ottawa is giving in the fact that they are urging the British to increase their exports to us by 80 to 100 million yards a year. Ottawa seems to think this market can absorb that much more.

This raises the whole question of imports from Britain. That seems to be our only source of increased supplies. One of our other sources, the U.S., is blocked by our need to conserve U.S. dollars. The other, domestic production here in Canada, does not look very promising. Cotton manufacturers who appeared before the Prices Committee last week obviously would have raised their production years ago if they could. Last year's production was 265 million yards—very slightly above the 1935-9 average of 260 million yards. During the war their production of cotton fabrics was stepped up to a peak of 369 million yards in 1942, but they have found it quite impossible to keep it up.

It may be, as some committee members suggested, that our cotton manufacturers would get better results by a policy of higher wages. But they certainly do not *want* to keep production down, quite the reverse; and there are a number of obvious factors interfering with any attempt to regain wartime levels. Chief among these are the different attitude of labor in peacetime, the absence of wartime government support in recruiting and training labor, and the provincial restrictions on hours and shifts that were suspended during the war but are now in force again.

What are the prospects of more cotton goods from Britain? This is a matter of dispute just at present, and in order to put it in perspective we need to review what the position was before the war and what changes the war brought about.

Tariff Protection

Our cotton manufacturing industry, like most, if not all, of our manufacturing industries that are not tied closely to some Canadian raw material, has always needed tariff protection. But while our tariff has been adjusted to keep out certain sorts of cotton fabrics (mostly the relatively coarser types that could be made fairly easily here) it has not kept out fine fabrics that go into the higher quality shirts and dresses and into other rather limited or specialized uses. Further, under Imperial Preference, the tariff was designed to let these goods come in from England rather than from other sources such as the United States.

Thus it came about that, in the five pre-war years, we manufactured nearly four-fifths of our total supplies and imported one-fifth (about 70 million yards) from Britain. The small residue came chiefly from the United States.

The war brought two major changes in our position, both of which threw us into the arms of the United States. In the first place, what with higher incomes and purchasing power and industrial activity, we Canadians are using nearly double as much cotton fabric as before the war. In the second place, Britain cut her supplies to us down by almost nine-tenths: from 70 millions to little more than 7 millions last year. Most of this cut came in 1943, partly because the British could not keep their production up in the face of bombing and labor shortages, but largely because they felt we could get what we really needed from the U.S., leaving them free to put their cotton goods where they were more urgently required.

Since the war we have been trying to get the British to give us a greater share of their exports—a share more comparable to the share we used to get before. Unhappily, the British, pressed from all sides for more goods, have not felt able to meet our requests, at least until very recently. As long as they were getting exports from this country on the basis of our post-war loan to them, they did not do very much to increase their cotton exports to us.

However, this situation came to an end last year when we ran short of U.S. dollars and insisted that the British should pay us in part, and since the Marshall Plan went through in whole, for our exports to them. Rather than pay out dollars to us, they are now trying to increase their exports of goods to us, particularly cotton goods.

British exports of cotton goods to Canada for the first four months of this year show a sharp increase over last year: more than double. However, they are nowhere near, they are not even approaching, the target they set for themselves: 100 million yards to Canada in 1948—later reduced to 80 million yards. And a good deal of argument is going on whether the British authorities, and the British exporters, are doing their best to meet that target.

Price Agreement

The controversy centres around prices. Canadian officials and Canadian importers say that the British are asking prices that are entirely unreasonable; that if more reasonable prices were asked their exports to us would be approaching the target very much more quickly. Not only are the prices too high, but they are not even firm. British exporters warn that, for deliveries six months hence, they may have to revise their quotations upward, based on movements of raw cotton prices. With their prices already far above the prices charged by Canadian producers for comparable fabrics, Canadian buyers are very reluctant to enter into contracts for British goods.

The British sometimes claim that their prices, while not as low as Canadian, are at least competitive with American. Figures collected in Ottawa and presented by our officials to the Prices Committee do not bear this statement out. The situation was eased when Mr. Abbott said in his budget speech that our government was taking off practically all tariffs on cotton imports. However, this applies to imports from the United States as well as to imports from England. The spread between U.S. and U.K. prices apparently remains.

Not only are the prices that the British are asking us apparently higher than what we have to pay in the U.S., they are also higher than the British are asking in their home market. This does not apply only to utility cloths. Other fabrics, which British producers are presumably selling at some profit in the home market, are being offered here at very much higher prices. And, apparently, the British officials are hesitant to force their exporters to make more "reasonable" offers here—a result which they might achieve by persistently refusing to give export permits to other countries, even to exporters who claim to have made an offer to Canada and had it refused.

Reluctant to Buy?

The British reply that our importers are too accustomed to the very low Canadian prices that resulted from wartime subsidies and that still persist. Some Canadian buyers who have gone over there seem a bit reluctant to buy at all. Probably there is something in both these statements. If, as seems likely, Canadian users of fabrics are only now using up stocks of cheap, subsidized fabrics, they will not, up to now, have been very anxious to buy at what they regarded as fancy British prices.

The real test of the British willingness and desire to export to us and of our desire to buy from them has not yet come. It will come in the next few months. If, as those months roll by, it becomes clear that the upturn in British exports to us is only the beginning of a much sharper and a sustained rise, then some Canadians who have said hasty things about the British will want to eat their words. On the other hand, if British exports to us do not rise any faster, and if the British fail to lower their prices or to convince us that these prices are reasonable in relation to their costs, then the present bickering will harden into a more serious rift.

Meanwhile it remains in doubt whether the great shirt shortage, and other cotton shortages, will rear their ugly heads again.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Tools Are The Multiplier

By P. M. RICHARDS

RECENTLY (May 15) I reprinted from the New York *Sun* a question-and-answer piece by Phelps Adams on an important but little-known subject—the respective contributions and rewards of the machine and its operator in our capitalistic productive system. Mr. Adams' man and machine jointly produced $14 worth of products in a day's work. The man, who was paid $12 a day, did about 5 per cent of the work, or about 70 cents' worth. The machine did about 85 per cent or $12 worth, for which the owners of the machine received but 70 cents. Adams hoped the owners of the machine wouldn't wake up to the way they were being diddled and would continue to provide the machines which did so much for so little.

It should be noted that the latter point is more than an academic one, since just now the possessors of savings do not seem eager—as evidenced by the current slowness of investment in equity stock issues—to do the job that has been taken for granted since the beginning of the industrial era, the provision of risk capital. Obviously, without the machine Mr. Adams' operator would not get $12 for doing 70 cents' worth of work and the consumers would get far fewer goods.

I have just been reading the text of a speech by Enders M. Voorhees of the United States Steel Corporation which supports and amplifies Mr. Adams' argument. "When tool owners and tool users get together in production, the tools do the lion's share of the work and the employees get the lion's share of the pay. This is something that the Communists would like to keep secret," says Mr. Voorhees.

94% of Energy is Mechanical

He quotes a recent survey showing that about 94 per cent of the work energy behind American production is mechanical energy, that is, derived from the tools, leaving about 6 per cent for human energy. In 1947 the dividend payments to U.S. corporate owners, which constitute their only ultimate incentive to supply tools, were between $6 and $7 billion, whereas the payments to employees were over $100 billion. The employees got over 93 per cent and the owners less than 7 per cent of the cash payments.

The Chairman of the Finance Committee of U.S. Steel shows how this works by pointing to his own company's figures. U.S. Steel has over 200,000 stockholders and nearly 300,000 employees, many of whom are also stockholders. Last year the company received from customers about $2 billion for its goods and services. Voorhees says it required $46 of sales to provide the common stockholder, the risk taker, with $1 in dividends. On the same basis the preferred stockholder received 55 cents for less risk.

For each dollar the common stockholder received, the employees got $19.78, nearly 20 times as much, either directly in wages, or in provision for their pensions and social security. The government received in taxes three times as much as the common stockholders. All the rest of the money from customers, except $1.23 for each dollar to the common stockholder, went to buy materials and services needed to conduct the business and to cover the cost of the tools used up in production. The $1.23 was not paid to stockholders; it, plus previous savings, was spent to buy new and better tools that will provide more and better products and jobs in the future.

Danger of Dearth of Tools

With tools men can produce ten to twenty times as much as without them, yet the tool providers receive but one-twentieth to one-tenth of the multiplied production, Voorhees points out. He adds: "That in America the hope of profit has been extended as an inducement to those able and willing to provide the tools of production is one of the greatest blessings. That there are others who in ignorance or envy would undermine that profit incentive to provide tools of production is America's greatest tragedy, or grimmest comedy.

"Sharpening up the tragedy, or comedy, is the fact that it is the least efficient and least thrifty who most need an abundance of job-creating tools of production to ensure their being among those hired; yet they are often the loudest in demanding that profits be taxed away or transferred to them. The ill-housed, ill-clothed and ill-nourished can be better housed, clothed and nourished only as more and better tools of production come into existence. If the provision of tools is prevented, they will be the first to die in destitution."

Mr. Voorhees sees a danger to the future in a dearth of tools resulting from excessive wages and taxes. Incidentally, he attributes most anti-profit sentiment to the growth of specialization of effort in the productive system. This has greatly increased productive efficiency but has also made for ignorance in each group of the worth of the contributions of other groups.

Pressure To Buy Falls But Still Inflation

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Though there are signs of deflation — some goods are piling up on store shelves, it's still inflation in the U.K. Purchasing power and ration coupons cannot take up the supply of some sorts of goods being offered.

Mr. Marston reviews the inflation-deflation controversy as seen in England. He suggests that in most lines there is still substantial pressure from eager buyers. However, there are signs that the movement has about run out; we may soon see an easing up in the U.K. home market.

London.

THE economy of Britain has been under the lash of inflation for so long that it is inevitable that even a mild slackening in the intensity of the flagellation should be reckoned as a change in kind. Some months ago there arrived the first unmistakable signs of a recession of the sellers' domination in the world markets. Previously, the hunger of markets for goods of all sorts was so great that practically anything could be sold anywhere at almost any price. It was the salesman's heaven, when even an Eskimo might be persuaded to buy ice cream, and it was also incidentally a period in which the technique of salesmanship became stale and rusted.

Then the postwar trickle of goods became a stream and in some products the stream became a flood, and first the edge was taken off the consumer appetite and then in a limited number of areas, and for a few categories of goods, there was satiety. Through all this, every country in the world experienced a greater or less degree of inflation. In Britain the movement of prices was certainly no greater than in any other major industrial country — British inflation, for instance, has not proceeded as far as the later-starting American inflation has—but for her the persistent rise in prices contained a particular menace. Britain lives essentially by selling abroad, and she must, whatever the delusions of the postwar honeymoon, finally sell against severe competition. She must keep her prices down.

Because of the concentration of effort upon the export drive, which involved a deliberate reduction in the domestic standard of living, Britain found herself satisfying the needs of oversea markets and creating consumer resistance there before her own people tasted the luxury of being able to pick and choose in the shops, and before her manufacturers discovered, at home, the same challenge they were encountering in their oversea markets.

Increased Production

All the time, however, there was building up an increased production of many lines of consumer goods available for the home market, while simultaneously the rate of expansion in the people's purchasing power began to slow down. In the latter half of 1947 the retail shops were reporting to their wholesalers that sales in many departments were lagging, and the wholesalers were reporting to the manufacturers that they must reduce their prices and enhance the attractiveness of their wares.

The movement continued. Christmas trade uncovered a new selectivity and parsimoniousness among buyers. Things were not by a long way back to pre-war, but they had moved well away from the intoxicated buying spree of 1946. The retailers of clothing reported that they could not get rid of their stocks because of a lack of coupon purchasing power, and also because of a lack of monetary purchasing power in the hands of the public. The wholesalers reported that accumulated stocks were forcing the roofs off their warehouses.

Makers of the lighter manufactured goods, such as plastics, fancy ware and household hollow-ware and flatware, began once again to brief their salesmen to engineer renewals of orders and to discover new sources of demand. For some of these companies the wheel had come full circle and the buyer, no longer a humble supplicant, was reasserting his dominance. The British Industries Fair, held in May, confirmed both in export and home trade, this new relationship—which is the old and traditional one—between suppliers and consumers. The buyer was beginning to call the tune in earnest.

With such evidence, those who had been preaching the necessity for deflation, or, as they preferred to call it, disinflation, asserted that we were now witnessing a reversal of the early postwar trend. As yet, they said, it is still "deflation in an inflationary setting", rather like what was going on in the United States, but that this was an interim condition only, and that soon Britain was bound to enter a positive deflationary period. For this diagnosis they did not have to depend upon retail trade reports or hesitancy in certain wholesale prices only. They were able to point to a general drying up of surplus capital in industry, to a slackening of demand for new notes, to a reduction in deposits at the banks, and to authenticated reports from industrial groups of a catching up with old orders and of blanks in new order books.

Lack of Evidence

The evidence does not, however, fully support these revolutionary interpretations. That there is a substantial reduction in the buying avidity of world markets for manufactured goods in the lighter categories, is beyond dispute, and there is equally no doubt about the growing disinclination of domestic buyers to help retailers clear, at high prices, their swollen stocks of goods which were designed to appease hunger and not to satisfy discrimination.

But the range of production over which this new-style "deflation" operates is narrow. There is no appreciable slackening of demand for capital equipment either at home or abroad, and for every range of manufactured goods that can be shown to be in generous supply there are two that can be shown still to be short.

This is, of course, only one side of the picture. It is always difficult, when there are signs of consumer abstention, to know whether the abstinence is caused by a short purse, a long head, or sheer cussedness. As to purse, it should be noticed that not even the wages standstill bargain which the Government made with the trade unions has prevented some very sizable increases in wages since the agreement was made, and it is equally to the point that the Government is still apparently determined to fly in the face of Mr. Micawber's prudence by allowing the country to spend thirty shillings for every twenty that it earns. Moreover, the diversion of goods to the export markets is bound to continue so long as they can find a market anywhere, and this must mean that the requirements of home consumers will not be satisfied promptly, although the money exists to buy the goods.

Inflation is a many-sided thing, and with markets narrowing, Sir Stafford Cripps brooding over a big budgetary surplus, with the Board of Trade encouraging clothing sales, and with many industries complaining of their pernickety customers, it may seem that one sort of inflation is disappearing and one sort of deflation coming to take its place. But with the general price level still rising, with the volume of purchasing power still expanding, and with shortages of many of the essential machines of industry and ordinary life, it is certain that there is still some sort of inflation, qualified to endure for quite a time yet.



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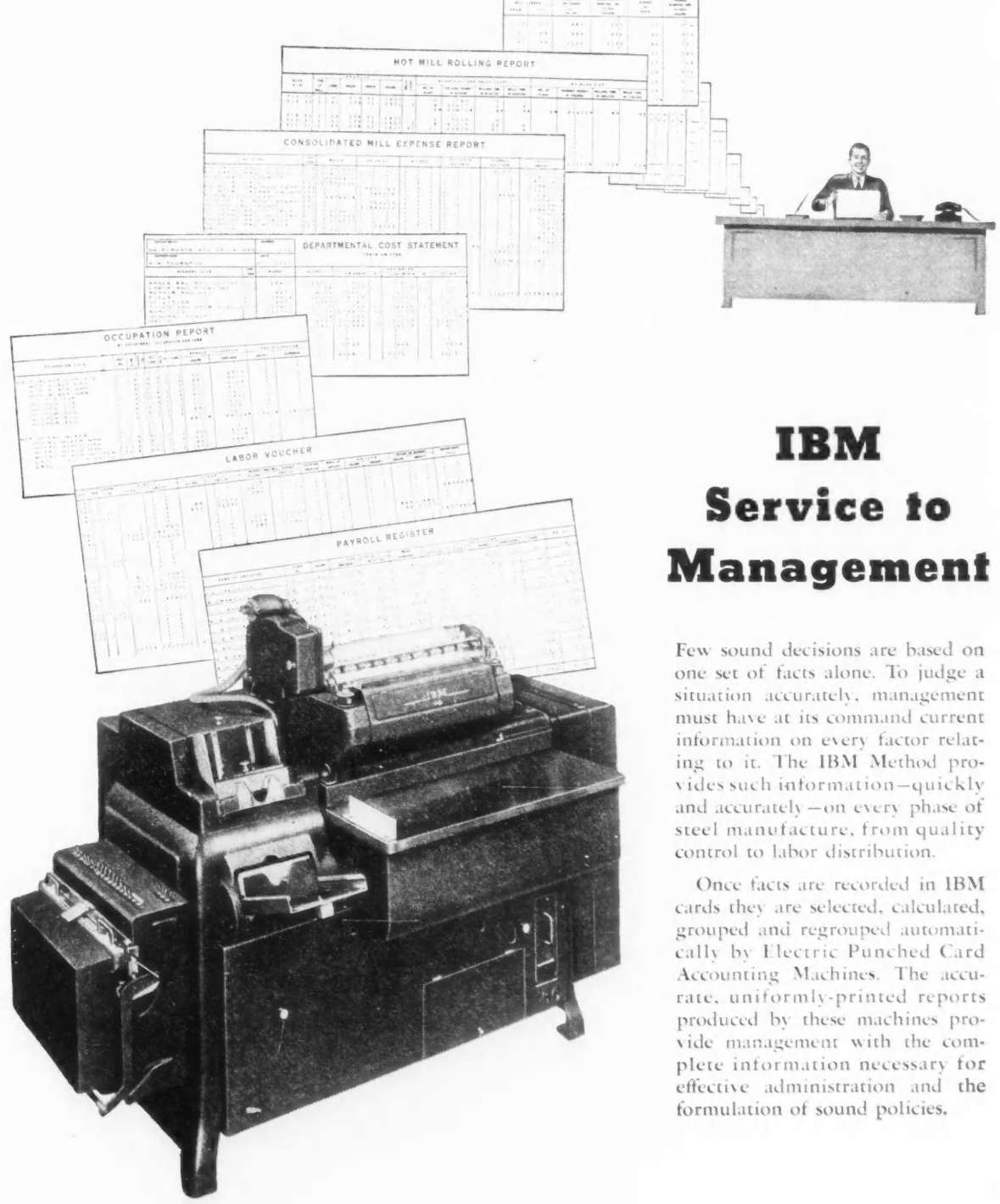
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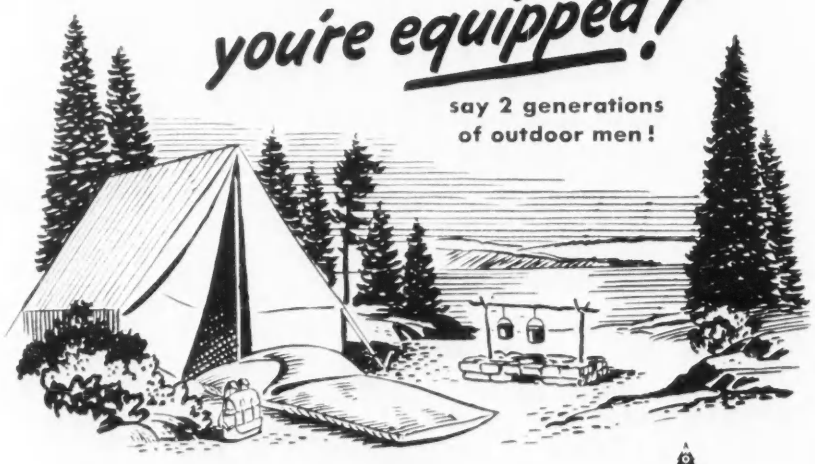
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NEWS OF THE MINES

Depth Development Encouraging, Macassa Expanding Program

By JOHN M. GRANT

A BRIGHT future is envisaged for Macassa Mines, 15 year old gold producer in the Kirkland Lake camp, where production to date is valued at over $23,750,000 and $7,611,600 has been disbursed in dividends. The excellent physical condition of the mine and the satisfactory results being obtained on the lower levels were stressed by officials at the recent annual meeting. Also pointed out as a reason for optimism was the fact that Kirkland Lake Gold Mining Company, which it adjoins on the west, is getting favorable results 1,000 feet and more below the deepest Macassa levels. With an eye to the future the company has planned a program of depth development which will include sinking a new winze from the 4,625-foot level to ultimately carry the workings to a depth of 7,000 feet. Naturally one objective is to reach the horizon where Kirkland Lake Gold has encountered spectacular grade and tonnage near the Macassa east boundary, and secondly it is anticipated opportunities for expanded ore measures will be found in new territory to be opened underlying what is thought to be a roll in the main break, where widespread fracturing is expected.

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The major portion of new lateral work during 1947 at Macassa Mines entailed drifting along the main break on the 4,500 and 4,625-foot levels following completion of the winze crosscut to the break at these horizons late in 1946, and ore results to date on these two new and deepest levels are encouraging. Development at present is being concentrated on the three lowest levels, the 4,375 being established as a sub-level and is opened by a raise going up on the main break from a point west of the shaft crosscut. Of interest is the recent locating of what appears to be the start of a new orebody in work to the west on the 4,625-foot horizon. A width of six feet, in initial drifting over a distance of 25 feet, averaged between 0.4 and 0.5 oz. gold per ton, with ore still showing in the north wall, and the west drift still in ore. The improved labor supply has allowed expansion of development in both the new and older sections of the mine. In fact workings are now being reopened that had been idle since 1941, and it is hoped eventually to get out to the parallel zone 1,200 feet to the north where nothing has been done for seven years.

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The removal of power restrictions, along with the marked pickup in the labor supply, has permitted Macassa Mines to bring its milling rate up to around 300 tons per day, and it is hoped to increase production quickly, with a view to getting back to prewar capacity. An increase was shown in ore reserves in 1947. The directors expect dividends will be resumed this year. While power was scarce production declined to an average of about $95,000 per month and thus production for the first quarter of the current year was down to $284,647 from the milling of 23,209 tons, for a recovery of $12.26 per ton. A change for the better was apparent early in April and it is expected production will shortly be up to $120,000 per month. Macassa may benefit from the Government Cost-Aid plan to the extent of $5,000 to $6,000 per month, and the year 1948 should show considerable improvement over the results obtained in recent years.

•

In dealing with the outlook for Golden Manitou Mines this column (June 5) stated that "with the mine about caught up on development, profits should be quickly built up and commencement of dividends not too far away." H. W. Knight, president, told shareholders at the annual meeting that an operating profit of around $900,000 and a net profit of approximately $480,000 is possible for 1948, and this would compare with an operating profit last year of

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

What About 1949?

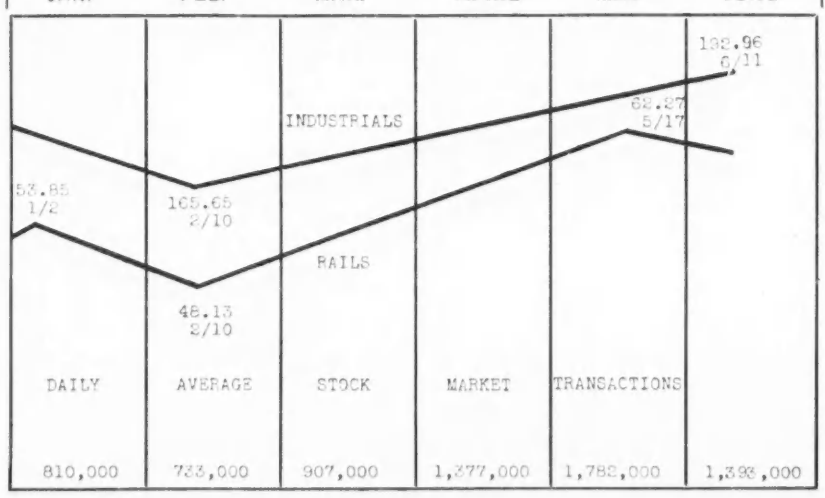
BY HARUSPEX

THE LONG-TERM N.Y. AND CANADIAN MARKET TREND: Primary trend upward. Barring war, movement could extend well into 1949. Intermediate trend in both averages up, but duration and extent of swing suggest some vulnerability to a counter-move.

In emerging from its 1946/48 trading range on the upside rather than breaking under such trading range, the market thereby characterized the entire movement from the 1946 peaks to the 1948 lows as in the nature of a correction rather than a genuine liquidating movement. Under this premise, the period from May 1946 to May 1948 would be regarded as a pause in the swing that was initiated in early 1942. Such a pause would imply an eventual price level above the 1946 peaks. In the course of time, say, by the autumn or winter of 1949, we believe that such new highs will be seen in the industrial section of the list. We are less certain as to the rails. This group, it will be recalled, did move into new low ground in May 1947.

In the course of a primary advance, occasional reverse swings of intermediate nature, or sidewise movement representing consolidation, are witnessed. The current market is faced by a zone of resistance in the 200/210 area and could so react or consolidate at or prior to attaining such a level. Such a correction would furnish an opportunity for investing cash funds not employed in last month's purchasing.

DOW-JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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C. P. ROBERTS, F.C.A.
Chartered Accountants
Toronto Kirkland Lake

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Assets Exceed $80,000,000

The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Ltd.

DIVIDEND NO. 86

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of $1.50 per share, with an extra distribution of $3.50 per share, on the paid up Capital Stock of the Company, has this day been declared for the six months ending 30th June, 1948, payable on the 15th day of July, 1948, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 21st day of June 1948.

By Order of the Board.

J. E. RILEY,
Secretary

Montreal, P. Q.
June 14th, 1948.

Penmans Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Dividends have been declared for the quarter ending the 31st day of July, 1948.

On the Preferred Stock, one and one-half per cent. (1½%), payable on the 2nd day of August to Shareholders of record at the 2nd day of July, 1948.

On the Common Stock, seventy-five cents (75c) per share, payable on the 16th day of August to Shareholders of record of the 15th day of July, 1948.

By Order of the Board.

C. B. ROBINSON,
Secretary-Treasurer

Montreal
June 14, 1948.

Standard Chemical Company
LIMITED

Dividend — Common Stock

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of ten cents (10c) per share on the issued common shares of the Company has this day been declared payable on the 1st day of September, 1948 to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of July, 1948.

By Order of the Board.

G. MILLWARD,
Secretary

June 2nd, 1948.

Standard Chemical Company
LIMITED

Dividend — Preferred Stock

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. (1¼%) on the issued 5% cumulative redeemable preferred shares of the Company has this day been declared payable on the 1st day of September, 1948 to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of July, 1948.

By Order of the Board.

G. MILLWARD,
Secretary

June 2nd, 1948.

$220,988. Mr. Knight expects that dividends will be commenced in the last quarter of the current year and will likely be payable around October 1. Development work which was neglected in the type of operation carried on during the war years has been practically caught up, according to Andrew Robertson, mine manager, and he expects maximum operations should be reached by July. During May, output of zinc was the highest since 1944.

•

The Ontario gold industry, with 44 mines in operation, showed a general improvement in production figures in April. Ore milled was the highest since May, 1943, but the grade of $8.55 was the lowest since January, 1947. Output was valued at $5,962,569, the highest figure since May of last year, and compared with $5,767,178 in April, 1947. The number of wage-earners dropped to 12,709, the lowest since December, 1947. Production for the first four months of the current year was valued at $23,072,588, as against $22,553,466 in the similar period last year. Naybob (1945) Gold Mines reported a final clean-up in April.

•

The final distribution of cash and shares resulting from liquidation of Premier Gold Mining Company was made this month. The last cash distribution amounts to 4.3 cents per share, making a total of 24.3 cents per share in cash returned to shareholders. This distribution also includes certificates representing seven shares of Saudi Arabian Mining Syndicate and three shares of Big Bell Mines for each 100 Premier shares. The final cash payment was larger than expected, due to receipt of three interim dividends from Saudi Arabian Mining Syndicate. Winding up of the company and distribution of assets was approved by shareholders last June and final report of the liquidator will be presented at a meeting of shareholders on June 25 at Vancouver.

•

Methods of raising additional funds for development work are being considered by directors of Cariboo Gold Quartz Mining Company, shareholders were informed at the annual meeting in Vancouver. The improvement in labor conditions and the promise of a gold bonus estimated at $50,000 for the first quarter of 1948 were encouraging factors mentioned, as well as the report of new ore located in recent work. This was said to be a development of far-reaching importance. The discovery was that of rich replacement ore on the 1,300-foot level. The body was 7½ feet wide with a 30-inch band of pure sulphides assaying between two and three ounces to the ton. The orebody is said to have every indication of being substantial and at the time of the meeting had been followed for 150 feet on the plunge without diminution of width.

•

While Mosher Long Lac Gold Mines in 1947 did not engage in any extensive additional search for mining claims, aside from its share participation in certain other companies, this year a party of prospectors has been sent into Northern Ontario, and will be directed by Mosher Long Lac which will bear approximately one-half of the cost of the expedition. Last year the company concentrated on protecting certain mining claims acquired as a result of prospecting in previous year by doing some assessment work in the Sioux Lookout area and a limited amount elsewhere. Substantial share interests are held in Thompson-Lundmark Gold Mines, Lunward Gold Mines, Don Cameron Exploration Company and Talmora Long Lac Gold Mines.

•

A new seven-foot wide vein has been discovered on the property of Dulama Gold Mines, in the Missinaibi area, during excavating in the camp area. The new vein is parallel to and approximately 300 feet south of the main No. 1 vein. No values had been reported at time of writing. Connection has been made to the hydro line which serves Renabie Mines and deepening of the shaft to a planned depth of 425 feet, utilizing electric power, was expected to commence earlier in the month. The shaft had been carried to 26 feet under diesel power.

•

When conditions in the gold mining industry permit resumption of operations, Shawkey (1945) Mines has plans for developing the No. 10 ore zone by underground workings, with an initial shaft depth of 1,000 feet. Encouraging results were obtained from further diamond drilling along this zone, which lies approximately 3,000 feet south of the main shaft. In this drilling, gold values have been encountered over a length of 1,600 feet. Mining operations and

(*Continued on Page* 39)

Consolidated Press Limited

DIVIDEND No. 32

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 16¼ cents per share for the quarter ending June 30th., 1948, has been declared on the Class "A" shares of the Company, payable on the 1st day of July, 1948, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of June, 1948.

By order of the Board,
E. L. PATCHET,
Treasurer.

Toronto, Ont.
May 20th., 1948.

Silverwood Dairies, Limited

CLASS "A" DIVIDEND NO. 7

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular quarterly dividend of Fifteen Cents (15c) per share has been declared on the outstanding Class "A" shares of the Company, payable July 2nd, 1948, to shareholders of record as at the close of business on June 10th, 1948.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.
L. R. GRAY,
Secretary.

LONDON, ONTARIO,
June 8th, 1948.

McCOLL-FRONTENAC OIL COMPANY LIMITED

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND No. 8

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of $1.00 per share being at the rate of 4 per cent per annum has been declared on the 4% Cumulative Preferred Stock of McColl-Frontenac Oil Company Limited for the quarter ending June 30th, 1948, payable July 30th, 1948 to shareholders of record at the close of business on June 30th, 1948.

By Order of the Board.
FRED HUNT,
Secretary.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 246

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st July 1948 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after MONDAY, the SECOND day of AUGUST next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 30th June 1948. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board
JAMES STEWART
General Manager

Toronto, 4th June 1948

The Stock Analyst

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things: (1) What to buy (or sell) (2) When to buy (or sell). The Stock Analyst—a study of Canadian stock habits—answers the first question. An Investment Formula provides a definite plan for the second.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK ANALYST divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown as:

GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks	1. FAVORABLE
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments	2. AVERAGE or
GROUP "C"—Speculations	3. UNATTRACTIVE

A stock rated as Favorable has considerably more attraction than one with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks rated Favorable with due regard to timing because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

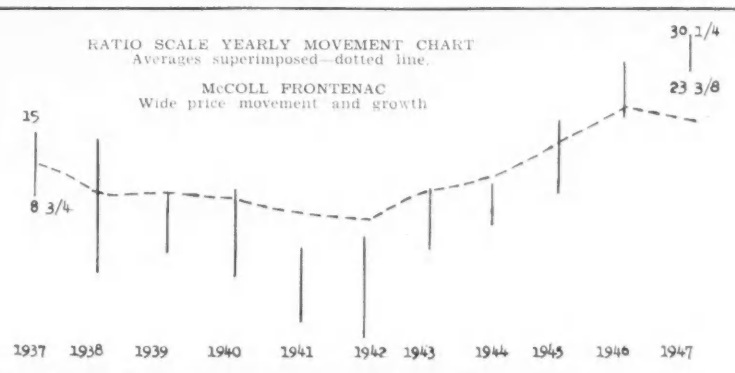
The Investment Index is the average yield of all stocks expressed as a percentage of the yield of any stock, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

McCOLL-FRONTENAC OIL COMPANY LIMITED

				Averages		McColl Frontenac	
PRICE 1 May 1948	$14.12						
YIELD	3.5%	Last 1 month	Up	8.0%	Up	31.5%
INVESTMENT INDEX	157	Last 12 months	Up	5.8%	Up	11.3%
GROUP	"C"	1946-48 range	Down	28.2%	Down	33.9%
RATING	-Above Average 1948-		Up	28.3%	Up	68.4%

RATIO SCALE YEARLY MOVEMENT CHART
Averages superimposed—dotted line.

McCOLL FRONTENAC
Wide price movement and growth



SUMMARY:—Growing interest in Canadian oil companies that produce, as well as distribute, oil products has provided wide trading opportunities, particularly during recent months. With interests in Trinidad as well as in the new Leduc field, the shares of McColl Frontenac have shown very considerable activity. As there are bonds and preferred shares outstanding that rank ahead of the common stock issue of which there are only 1,800,000 shares outstanding, it is natural that any increased earnings are reflected rapidly because of this leverage.

It might be wondered why this service rates McColl Frontenac as a Group "C" Stock—a Speculation. For the benefit of those who may not be familiar with these ratings it might be explained that they are based entirely on the market action of the stock itself. Relative Velocity figures—the action of each stock's movements in relation to the averages—provide the grouping. The writer only provides the figures and the interpretation. One has only to make a mental comparison of the price movement of Imperial Tobacco (a stock in the same price class) with that of McColl Frontenac to understand the difference between an Investment stock and a speculation.

Please note that the above chart shows the price range of the shares of this company prior to the two for one split.

How is Your Budget?

In these days of rising costs of living, investors are scanning security lists, endeavouring to increase their income while at the same time retaining a suitable degree of security.

One of the favoured shares, which we offer, as principals, subject to prior sale and change in price, is—

Abitibi Power & Paper Company, Limited
$1.50 Cumulative Preferred Shares
Par Value $20 per Share
Redeemable at $25 per Share
Price: At the market, about $21.25 per Share, yielding 7.06%

Features:

1. 1947 earnings equalled $5.86 per Share or nearly 4 times dividend requirements.
2. Canada's pulp and paper industry and the Abitibi Company are in the strongest position enjoyed for many years.
3. These Shares are listed on Toronto and Montreal Stock Exchanges.
4. The industry is one of Canada's largest sources of American dollars.

Mail or telephone orders receive prompt attention.

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Regina Edmonton New Westminster Victoria
New York Halifax London, Eng.

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LIFE - FIRE CASUALTY

BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED

4% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares

DIVIDEND NO. 5

Notice to the holders of share warrants and to registered shareholders.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of $1.00 per share in Canadian currency has been declared on the above shares for the period from and including April 1st, 1948 to and including June 30th, 1948.

The said dividend will be payable on or after July 2nd, 1948 in respect of the shares specified in any share warrant on presentation and delivery of dividend coupon No. 5 at any Branch of The Royal Bank of Canada in Canada.

The said dividend will be paid to registered holders of said shares who are of record at the close of business on June 15th, 1948 by cheque which will be mailed on June 30th, 1948 from the office of the Montreal Trust Company, Vancouver, B.C.

The Income War Tax Act of the Dominion of Canada provides that a tax of 15% shall be imposed and deducted at the source on all dividends payable by Canadian debtors to non-residents of Canada. The tax will be deducted from all dividend cheques mailed to non-resident shareholders and The Royal Bank of Canada will deduct the tax when paying coupons to or for accounts of non-resident shareholders. Ownership Certificates (Form No. 600) must accompany all dividend coupons presented for payment by residents of Canada.

Shareholders resident in the United States are advised that a credit for the Canadian tax withheld at source is allowable against the tax shown on their United States Federal Income Tax return. In order to claim such credit the United States tax authorities require evidence of the deduction of said tax, for which purpose registered Shareholders will receive with dividend cheques a Certificate of Tax Deduction and Bearers of Share Warrants must complete Ownership Certificates (Form No. 601) in duplicate and the Bank cashing the coupons will endorse both copies with a Certificate relative to the deduction and payment of the tax and return one Certificate to the Shareholder. If Forms No. 601 are not available at local United States banks, they can be secured from any office of the Royal Bank of Canada.

Subject to Canadian Regulations affecting enemy aliens non-residents of Canada may convert this Canadian dollar dividend into United States currency or such other foreign currencies as are permitted by the general regulations of the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board at the official Canadian Foreign Exchange control rates prevailing on the date of presentation. Such conversion can be effected only through an Authorized Dealer i.e. a Canadian Branch of any Canadian chartered bank. The Agency of The Royal Bank of Canada, 68 William Street, New York City is prepared to accept dividend cheques or coupons for collection through an Authorized Dealer and conversion into any permitted foreign currency.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD
J. A. BRICE,
Secretary

May 27th, 1948.
425 Carrall Street,
Vancouver, B.C.

ABOUT INSURANCE

Benefits Under New British Social Security Scheme

By GEORGE GILBERT

Although there have been several social insurance schemes put into effect in Great Britain during the past half century to protect workers against certain hazards of modern life, the changes to take place on the coming into force of the new all-inclusive social security measures are revolutionary in character.

Instead of the several separate existing social insurance measures, there is to be a single scheme with one stamp and one card, covering in one way or another virtually the whole population for sickness, unemployment, maternity, widows' and guardians' benefits, retirement pensions and death grants.

UNDER the new social insurance legislation in Great Britain, which comes into effect July 5, 1948, virtually the whole population is compulsorily insured, as shown by section 1 (1) of the 1946 Act, which reads: "Subject to the provisions of this Act, every person who on or after the appointed day, being over school leaving age and under pensionable age, is in Great Britain, and fulfils such conditions as may be prescribed as to residence in Great Britain, shall become insured under this Act and thereafter continue throughout his life to be so insured."

As to the insurable population, it is divided into three classes: 1. Employed persons, that is, those who work under a contract of service for salary, wages or other emolument; 2. Self-employed persons, that is, those who are gainfully employed on their own account; 3. Non-employed persons, that is, those who do not come under classes 1 or 2. It is provided, however, that the following persons can claim exemption: 1. Persons temporarily resident in Great Britain who are not employed under a contract of service; 2. Persons who are not employed and whose income does not exceed £1 per week; 3. Married women who normally cease contributions on marriage but who enjoy certain benefits by virtue of their husbands' insurance.

Rates of Contribution

For employed persons, the weekly rates of contribution, including contributions under the Industrial Injuries Act, which takes the place of the Workmen's Compensation Act heretofore in force, are: In the case of men, the employee pays 4s. 11d. and the employer, 4s. 2d., a total of 9s. 1d. In the case of women, the employee pays 3s. 10d. and the employer 3s. 3d., a total of 7s. 1d. In the case of boys under 18, the employee pays 2s. 10½d. and the employer, 2s. 5½d., a total of 5s. 4d. In the case of girls under 18, the employee pays 2s. 4d. and the employer, 1s. 11d., a total of 4s. 3d. The State contributes one-fifth of the total paid by employer and employee.

With respect to the benefits provided, the existing distinctions between the rates of benefit for sickness, unemployment, retirement and widowhood disappear and as a rule whatever the contingency the amount of benefit is the same. In the case of the Industrial Injuries Benefit, Parliament rejected the Beveridge recommendation that the rate of benefit should be the same whether incapacity for work is caused by injury through accident or by ordinary illness, and the benefit payment for industrial injuries is considerably greater than the amount payable as sickness benefit.

Sex distinctions are swept away on the ground that human needs at the subsistence level of income, which is all that the Act provides, are much the same for both sexes, so men and women receive the same rates of benefit, with an exception where man and wife are both earning wages and are both insured, in which case a lower normal rate of sickness and unemployment benefit for the wife is related to her particular needs by paying instead a higher rate of benefit at time of childbirth.

Limited Health Cover

Under the National Health Insurance system, which is now being replaced, the service was not only limited to that which could be given by the ordinary medical practitioner, but title to benefit ceased if the insured person dropped out of insurance. No diagnostic or consultant or specialist services were provided, nor was there any right to treatment in hospital without payment at time of illness. The new National Health Service is to be administered by the Ministry of Health, and it is regarded as the responsibility of the state to provide all health services, including hospital treatment that may be necessary irrespective of any conditions as to insurance contributions.

With respect to the regulation of employment, that will remain the responsibility of the Ministry of Labor, so that the new social security legislation involves three major departments of State: the Ministry of Insurance, acting as an agency for the collection of contributions and payment of cash benefits; the Ministry of Health, organizing medical and allied services; the Ministry of Labor, dealing with employment matters.

As one competent observer has pointed out, if insured persons are to obtain the greatest advantage from the employment and medical services there will have to be the closest co-operation between the three departments of State. For example, he says, "neglect to avail himself of a reasonable opportunity of employment or failure without good cause to carry out any written recommendations given to him by an officer of an Employment Exchange may disqualify a person for unemployment benefit. So with sickness benefit, failure without good cause to attend for or submit himself to such medical examination or treatment as may be prescribed is ground for disqualification."

Cash Benefits

With regard to the cash benefits provided by the new legislation, there is a standard rate of benefit for sickness, unemployment and retirement of 26s. a week, with an addition of 16s. for an adult dependent, and 7s. 6d. for the first child. Subsequent children are provided for by the Family Allowances Act. The sickness benefit will continue as long as incapacity lasts, instead of being reduced after six months as under the old scheme. Under the new scheme a man with wife and child receives a total of 49s. 6d. a week.

In the case of unemployment benefits, the new legislation recognizes that the insurance principle has its limitations, and only short term unemployment is covered, up to 30 weeks, with certain additions for a good contribution record by an individual. During the first five years of the new scheme, the Minister is empowered by regulations to pay benefits out of moneys provided by the Exchequer to persons who have exhausted their insurance rights, such payments to be made on the recommendation of a local tribunal, having regard to the particular circumstances of the applicant.

Upon retirement from regular employment a pension is payable to an insured man on reaching age 65 or to an insured woman on reaching age 60, but a wife cannot receive a pension on her husband's insurance until he has qualified. When the husband has reached pensionable age, he is entitled to a dependent's allowance for his wife. A woman, whether married or single, is entitled to a pension

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A PROGRESSIVE CANADIAN COMPANY



The year was 1847 ...

. . . Malcolm McRae was beaten into unconsciousness, left in a ditch to die. He was a voter in the Third District, Prince Edward Island who had, the previous year, voted against certain members who were later unseated on charges of intimidation and violence.

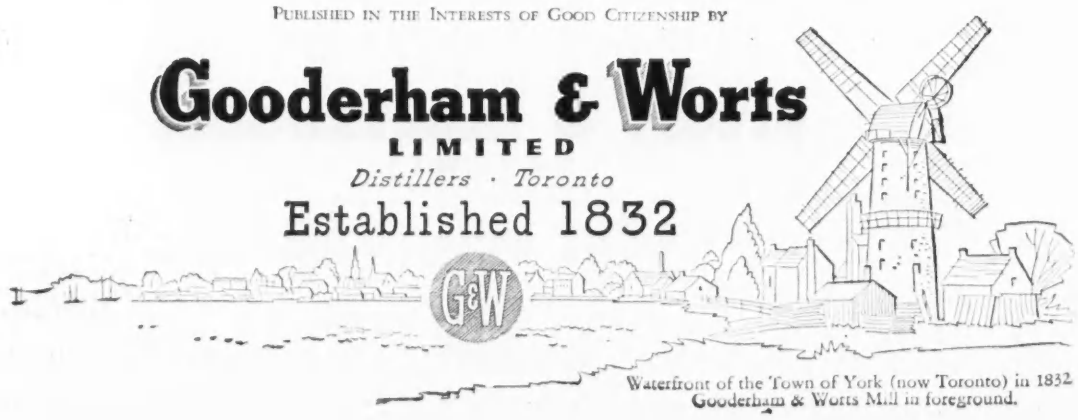
Now a new election was called—but Malcolm McRae was warned *not to vote.* In those days he was not protected by the secret ballot—yet Malcolm McRae determined to set out for the polls, risking his life for the right to vote.

Today, because of the courage of men like Malcolm McRae, you run no risk at all in your free, unhampered exercise of the franchise.

When YOU cast your secret ballot at every election—municipal, provincial, federal—you exercise a duty and privilege planned, worked and fought for by your forefathers. Your vote protects the future of your children. To fail in this duty is to be less than a good citizen.

PUBLISHED IN THE INTERESTS OF GOOD CITIZENSHIP BY

Gooderham & Worts LIMITED
Distillers · Toronto
Established 1832



Waterfront of the Town of York (now Toronto) in 1832
Gooderham & Worts Mill in foreground.

at age 60 in respect of her own insurance. A pensioner may continue at work without detriment to his pension if his earnings do not exceed £1 per week. The standard rate of pension is 26s. a week for an insured man or woman.

Three types of benefit are provided for widows—a widow's allowance of 26s. a week for 13 weeks, with an addition of 7s. 6d. a week if she has a child of school age; after 13 weeks she will receive a widowed mother's allowance of 33s. 6d. a week for herself and child so long as the child is of school age, and if she is over 40 when this allowance ceases and has been married for at least ten years she will then qualify for a widow's pension of 26s. a week.

A death grant is payable to meet death expenses of an insured person, or of the husband, wife, widower, widow, or the child of the family of, or the posthumous child of, an insured person, ranging from £6 in the case of the death of a person under 3 years of age to £20 in the case of the death of a person over 18 years of age.

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Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I understand that in England the income tax payer is granted certain tax relief with respect to the premiums paid on life insurance policies. In the case of a joint endowment life insurance policy on a man and his wife, can you inform me to what extent would the annual premium on such a contract be entitled to tax relief? N. F. K., Halifax, N.S.

Tax relief is limited in the case of each such policy held to that part of the premium which does not exceed 7 per cent of the sum insured, and is also limited to premiums which do not exceed one-sixth of the insured's total income. Up until this year the allowance generally has been at the rate of 3s. 6d. in the £, provided tax was payable at not less than this rate upon assessable income equal to the premium upon which relief was claimed. Accordingly, a taxpayer would obtain relief at 3s. 6d. in the £ whether he was assessed at 6s. or 9s. But in future, according to this year's Budget, it is proposed that the allowance should vary according to the rate of tax paid. If the premiums do not exceed £10, relief is allowed at the actual rate of tax paid. If total premiums are more than £10 but not more than £25, the allowance will be the same as for £10. If total premiums exceed £25, the allowance will be the tax on two-fifths of the total premiums.

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News of the Mines

(Continued from page 37)

September, and C. L. LaBine, president, states in the annual report, that plant and equipment were all carefully overhauled before closing down diamond drilling were suspended in and everything has been maintained in good condition. The capital structure was increased to 5,000,000 shares and at the present time, 2,335,000 shares remain in the treasury. Balance sheet as of December 31, 1947, shows current assets of $26,146 against current liabilities of $30,730. The latter includes an advance from two directors of $25,000 out of $45,000 agreed to be loaned to complete payments on the Dalton option.

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Net profit of Lamaque Gold Mines, which is controlled by Teck Hughes Gold Mines, is estimated at $204,204, equal to 6.8 cents per share in the first four months of the current year. Net profit for the whole of 1947 was 16.7 cents per share, so at the present rate, earnings for 1948 would exceed 20 cents per share. In addition to positive ore reserves of 2,436,000 tons at Lamaque Mines, partly developed ore would bring the total to about 5,000,000 tons, and beyond this "there is a large, but necessarily indeterminate, tonnage of possible ore indicated by diamond drilling," shareholders of Teck-Hughes were informed by D. L. H. Forbes, president, at the recent annual meeting. It is hoped to have the Lamaque mill at capacity before the end of the year.

•

Under a re-organization of the company, recently approved by the shareholders, the name of Kelwren Gold Mines has been changed to Kelore Mines Ltd. and the exchange basis is one new share for each two shares held. The new company has capitalization of 4,000,000 shares through creation of 1,725,003 new shares, and up to $100,000 has been arranged to finance continued development. Funds are being subscribed by a group of eight, comprising four mining companies and four individuals. It is expected this money will carry the operation through to the point where the size of the mine can be determined.

•

A dividend of three cents per share has been declared by Proprietary Mines and this calls for the distribution of $27,584 on 919,480 shares issued. The company's income is mainly derived from dividends received from Kerr-Addison Gold Mines, in which it holds over 1,000,000 shares. The payment will be made July 9 to shareholders of record of June 9 and will bring disbursements this year to 12 cents per share.

•

The province of Manitoba is joining the search for radio-active minerals. J. S. McDiarmid, Minister of Mines, announces that surveying for concentrations of uranium minerals will be carried out this summer by Manitoba Government geological survey parties. Eight field parties will be placed in various parts of the province, and the Dominion Government will also have seven geological survey parties in Manitoba to endeavor to locate new possible mining resources, or to facilitate progress of undertakings already in operation.

•

Approval has been given by shareholders of Duquesne Mining Company, to a reorganization. The name has been changed to Consolidated Duquesne Mining Company and shares are exchangeable on the basis of one new for three old. The new company is capitalized at 3,500,000 shares. The company is negotiating for the milling of 100 tons per day on a customs basis at a neighboring mill. Allan C. Lee, consulting engineer, has reported that enough ore has been placed in sight to support a 100-ton mill for 3¼ years. Outlining ore by underground development in the present shaft area is confined to only a portion of three of the company's 86 continuous claims.

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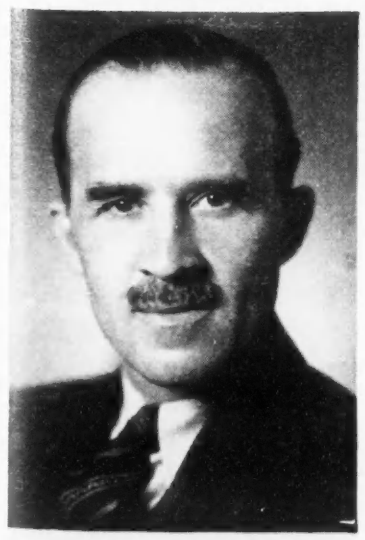
Net earnings of 22.1 cents per share is reported by Belleterre Quebec Mines for the 12 months ending March 31, 1948, as compared with 21.4 cents in the previous year. Dividends of 20 cents per share were paid in both periods. Net working capital increased to $1,729,418 from $1,588,136 at the close of the previous year. Ore reserves of 489,449 tons were down about 30,000 tons, certain blocks of vein material heretofore included in the estimate of ore reserves being eliminated due to higher costs. Referring to the rising costs of mining, along with the fact that the selling price of the product remained arbitrarily fixed at $35 per ounce of gold, Balmer Neilly, president, states that the difficulties were beyond the capacity of the various companies prospecting ground adjacent to the company holdings. It has been left the lone operator in the Belleterre area with access only to such general information as is made available by its own effort. It is estimated that the cost-aid bonus will benefit Belleterre to the extent of 50 cents per ton, less taxes. Assistance even to this extent is helpful, says Mr. Neilly, but is by no means a solution of present problems and is no adequate substitute for the right to freely export and dispose of the company's products upon world markets.

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An underwriting and option agreement with an initial firm payment of $80,000 and involving a total of $505,000 has just been completed by Discovery Yellowknife Mines. This money will be used to bring the property into production, provide nine months' supplies for the mine and mill, plus working capital during the tune-up period. Work at the property is proceeding on schedule towards bringing the mine into production in May, 1949. Plans call for construction of the mill and additional buildings this summer while the mill equipment and diesel electric power plant are being shipped to Yellowknife. The mill was purchased for treasury stock from private United States interests.

A radio-active find in Ontario is reported which appears to be better than anything previously found in Canada outside the Northwest Territories. The discovery was made by Alex Mosher, of Haileybury, manager of Calmor Mines, a prospecting company, at Otter Rapids on the Abitibi River. The showing carried low values in uranium and thorium and its importance can only be determined by exploration. To expedite exploration for radio-active minerals the Ontario Department of Mines has reopened for staking many townships closed for years because of their possible value for lignite. At last report 133 claims had been staked.

VICE-PRESIDENT



MR. ROCH TREMBLAY, LL.L.

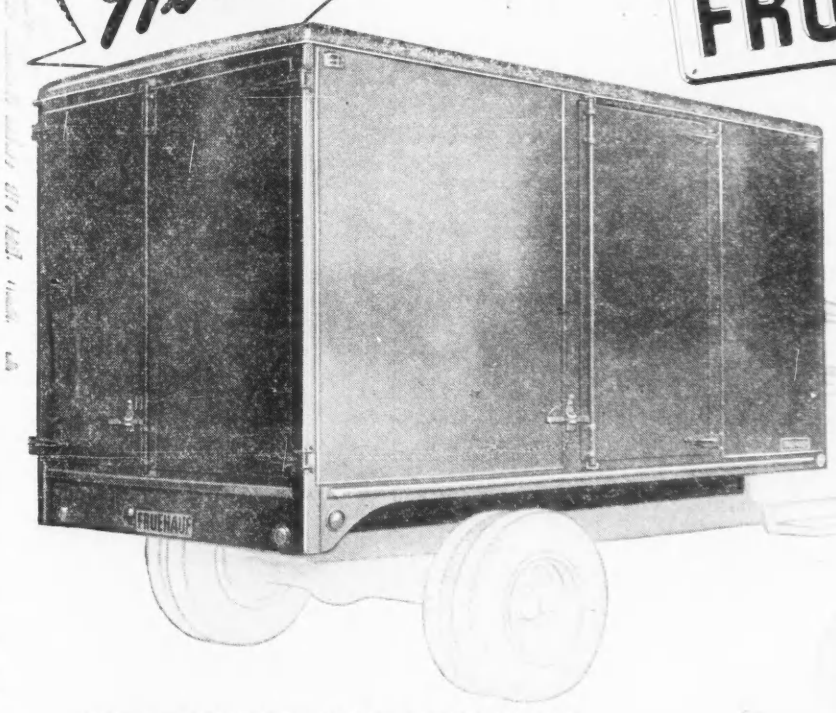
At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Provincial Transport Company, in Montreal, Mr. Roch Tremblay, formerly secretary of the Company was appointed Vice-President and Secretary.

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Company Reports

Paton Mfg. Co.

THE annual report of Paton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1948, shows net profit of $172,021, equal, after preferred dividends, to $2.60 a share on common stock as compared with net of $92,923 or $1.02 a year in preceding year. Depreciation provision totalled $216,017 as against $108,586 and tax provision $118,000 compared with $48,000. After dividends surplus as at April 30, 1948, amounted to $882,883.

The balance sheet shows current assets of $1,796,673 and current liabilities of $204,654, indicating net working capital of $1,592,019, against $1,583,593. Expenditures on capital account during the year amounted to $326,349 and current commitments amount to approximately $307,000.

F. R. Daniels, president, states that the year under review saw a new record established in the volume of Canadian production as well as the importation (chiefly from Britain) of woollens and worsted fabrics. The volume of imported fabrics amounted to slightly more than 50% of domestic production and 1948 figures to date show an accelerated trend.

Dominion Stores

NEW peaks in sales and on earnings are shown by Dominion Stores Ltd. in the annual report for the fiscal year ended March 20, 1948. Sales, at $53,492,224, were 30.79 per cent in excess of the figure for the preceding fiscal period of 53 weeks, while net earnings, of $883,016, equal to $2.86 a share on outstanding stock, compared with previous net of $760,920, equal to $2.46 a share.

The directors' report points out that the increased earnings during the year are not commensurate with the increase in sales volume, due to a much narrower gross margin, which is indicative of the company's resistance to consumer price increases, and to the continued rising cost spiral of operating expenses.

Wide expansion in sales, report says, constitutes a record high in sales volume for the seventh consecutive year. Part of this increase in volume is attributable to higher retail prices as a result of higher costs to the company.

Sales of $53,492,224 for the year under review compared with $40,898,921 for the preceding fiscal period while cost of sales was up at $51,416,549 from $38,984,842 leaving operating profit of $2,075,675 as against $1,914,079. Depreciation absorbed about $37,000 more at $141,698, salaries, fees, interest, etc., $58,000 more at $202,329 while income and e.p. tax provision was off at $769,000 from $821,000.

The balance sheet as at March 20, 1948, reflects the company's big development program and shows a strong financial position, working capital of $2,570,127, comparing with $2,427,324 at March 22, 1947.

Mersey Paper

THE annual report of Mersey Paper Co. Ltd. for the year 1947 reveals net profit of $1,557,000, up almost 100 per cent from the previous year's net of $853,000.

Gross profit for the year under review amounted to $3,473,292 and this was reduced by $106,000 interest in funded debt, ship mortgages, $641,000 for depreciation, $1,168,000 income and surplus profits taxes.

With the addition of this year's net, the earned surplus amounted to $3,563,000, from which $137,500 was paid in 2¾ per cent dividends on preference stock, $89,000 in accrued dividends and premiums on shares redeemed, together with sundry charges of $36,000. This left the earned surplus at $3,299,000, up $1,293,000 from the previous year's total.

Fixed assets of the company are valued at $15,629,000, the same as a year ago, and reserves for depreciation total $8,296,000, up more than $1,000,000 over the 1946 figure. Capital stock of the company amounts to $5,579,000 and the bonded indebtedness is $1,200,000, the latter down $400,000 from 1946.

National Grocers

THE annual report of National Grocers Ltd., for fiscal year ended March 31, 1948, shows operating profits up at $1,750,335 from previous year's figure of $1,685,627 and net earnings after all charges of $869,576, equal to $2.21 a share on the outstanding common stock as compared with $704,225, equal to $1.65 a share.

The balance sheet shows a material improvement in net working capital which is shown up at $4,196,462 from $3,963,409 at end of preceding fiscal year, current assets being up at $7,035,829 and current liabilities at $2,839,367. Among current assets, inventories show a considerable increase during year at $4,623,051 as compared with $4,111,575.

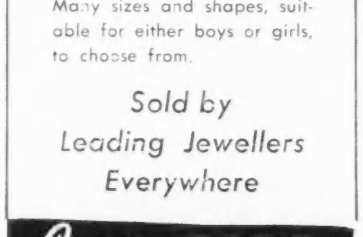
The directors' report points out that the question of how long greater sales volume, much of which is due to inflated prices, will continue to offset constantly increasing operating costs, is a matter of conjecture and concern to the directors. The production of merchandise increases prices and gross profits will drop more quickly than operating expenses. For the first time in many years the company was forced to make heavy bank loans during the autumn and winter months to finance the purchase of seasonally-packed merchandise at increasingly higher costs and to provide for the needs of an expanding business.



K. W. FRASER

H. A. Cooch, vice president in charge of sales, Canadian Westinghouse Company Limited, announced today that effective June 15, K. W. Fraser, formerly District Manager, Quebec District is appointed Assistant to Vice President in Charge of Sales at Hamilton.





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This is the Standard model. Nozzles are bright brass, remainder all red enamel. Easily set for whirling or stationary sprinkling. Nozzles quickly adjusted for all variations from gentle mist to coarse rain or solid stream.

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Model H, stands 11¼ inches high. Columns and nozzles are chrome-plated brass, remainder richly enamelled. A beautiful sprinkler and mighty efficient. Easily adjusted for whirling or stationary and for any spray you desire—fine mist, coarse rain, solid stream, etc.

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COMPACT AND EFFICIENT, this trailer houses 9 testing stations. Tests as varied as *reaction time, visual acuity, distance judgment, colour discrimination* are applied. Each person tested is rated from A to E. So far no candidate has rated 100%.

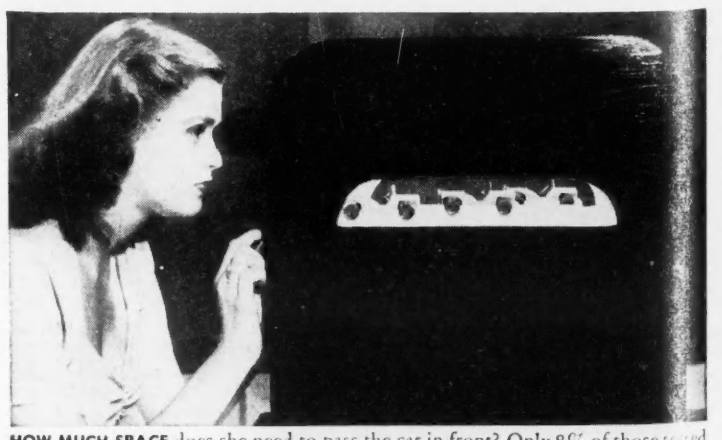
Self knowledge proven aid to safer driving

If a car-driver *knows* what his psycho-physical handicaps are he will automatically become a safer driver. This is the thought behind the mobile testing unit designed in the interest of public safety by John Labatt Limited.

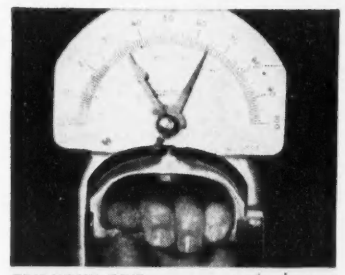
That we all have some quirk that needs correcting or at least watching is proved by the fact that of the more than 16,000 drivers tested to date not one rated 100%.

Also that the public recognized the need for work of this kind was shown by the crowds who waited their turn for testing at the C.N.E. and Fall Fairs all over Ontario.

A vitally important factor in the development of a long-range traffic safety program is education, according to one of Canada's best known safety authorities.



HOW MUCH SPACE does she need to pass the car in front? Only 8% of those tested rated A on Distance Judgment. The objectives of the public safety project also include *Short Courses for Motor Vehicle Fleet Supervisors* and *Courses in Driver Education.*



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